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## LITERATURE.

*English Newspapers: Chapters in the History of Journalism.* By H. R. Fox Bourne. (Chatto & Windus.)

A COMPLETE history of English newspapers and a full account of English periodicals are among the dreams of compilation which have often dazzled the minds of literary students. The last antiquary who essayed to undertake a descriptive narrative of all the national periodicals was Mr. Cornelius Walford. The outlines of the work were carefully defined, much of the materials was collected together, and enthusiastic experts were engaged under his supervision in adding to the stores already amassed; but ere half the introductory work was completed the master-mind which planned and directed the operations was removed from our midst. Mr. Fox Bourne has wisely refrained from attempting an impossible task. He has not attempted to describe in detail the incidents relating to every newspaper which has issued from the press; he has forborne from chronicling the brief life of the weakly prints which have expired of inanition after the publication of a few numbers, and from following in every detail the career of those journals which influence, unconsciously it may often be, every morning and evening the views of the average Englishman. It has been his aim rather to give a selection from the ample materials which lie ready at his hand than to stupefy the reader with a mass of dry facts which he could not satisfactorily digest. He has endeavoured to show the bearing of journalism upon the politics and literature of our nation, and to illustrate the manner in which the conduct of English newspapers has influenced for good or for evil the course of English social life. Still, even when the task is undertaken in this discriminating spirit, there are some paragraphs in the volumes of Mr. Fox Bourne which may be likened unto a catalogue of dry names. These, however, can be easily omitted by the judicious reader; and he will readily acknowledge, if it has ever been his lot to peruse the previous compilations of Mr. Knight Hunt, Mr. Alexander Andrews, and Mr. James Grant on the same subject, that the latest historian of our English newspapers has far exceeded his predecessors. The contributions of the first two men of letters were marked by much research; and the volumes of Mr. Grant, obviously defective as they were in many respects, have been subjected to more derision than they merited. But whether fullness of description, accuracy of detail, or interest of narrative are regarded, his predecessors must all yield the palm to the narrative of the latest historian of our national press.

A work like this tempts a middle-aged Englishman into taking stock of the changes

which have taken place in the newspaper world during his own lifetime. The leading English daily paper still maintains its place; but, owing to the changes of legislation affecting newspapers, its predominance is not so marked as of yore. With the repeal of the tax on advertisements, and the paper duties, many of its rivals have been able to realise enormous profits even at the price of a penny, and there are at least four morning papers in London now whose daily sale averages about 200,000 copies. The *Morning Star*, founded as the organ of the Manchester School, and numbering among its contributors one of the three leaders of the English home-rulers, has long ceased to exist. The same fate long ago befell the *Morning Herald*, the high-priced expounder of the views of the Derbyite school of Conservatives; but its cheaper contemporary, the *Standard*, has grown and expanded until it has become the representative champion in the press of the views of the middle-class residents in and around London. Mr. Fox Bourne says of these journals that for some time they were maintained "by a subsidy from the Emperor Napoleon III.," but, unless my memory has deceived me, the paid defender of the Tuileries was the *Morning Chronicle* in its expiring days. In the evening papers of London there have been greater changes still. One ably conducted journal, the *Express*, which always failed to influence public opinion as much as its merits justified, perished nearly twenty years ago. The *Globe* has from about that date advocated different opinions in politics from those which it previously maintained. We have seen the foundation of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and witnessed the chequered career which it has passed through in sentiment and in style. Its offshoot and rival is but the creation of a few years, and only a few days ago there appeared another evening paper to represent the opinions of a different class of politicians. The *Literary Gazette*, which Jerdan owned and edited for so many years (there are some curious letters from him in the two volumes of Canning's correspondence recently published) expired long ago of inanition; but its more pushing rival, which was founded some sixty years ago by Silk Buckingham, flourishes in undiminished vigour. Every profession and every class now maintains an organ in the press. The doctor, the lawyer, the architect, the artist, and the builder, each has one or more journals of his own. Those whose interests are confined to the promotion of gas, and the enterprising engineers, who have covered the earth with a network of telegraphic cables and who seek now to revolutionise the world of lighting, have both able advocates of their views in the public press. Those among us who have the good fortune to possess capital of their own were long content with papers published once a week, but during the last year or two a daily financial paper has obtained for itself by the independent character of its comments considerable influence and circulation. The *Economist* still maintains its place as the chief weekly organ of the investor, but it has now to compete with an energetic rival. The age is especially conspicuous for speculation on the Stock Exchange and for widespread interest in sport. *Bell's Life in London*,

which the athlete of twenty-five years ago was content to peruse for its descriptions of cricket-matches and regattas, is no longer among the living—even the perennial reproduction of its chronicles of the prize-fights of old at last failed to attract; and the sportsman of to-day can now revel in the *Field* or riot in the *Pink-un*. The *Record* still lives; and those who know it now as the champion of Evangelicalism will learn with surprise that Cardinal Newman once contributed to its columns. The influence of the *Guardian* survives undiminished; but both of them have now to contend with pushing rivals of a lower price. As the representative of every section of Dissent the *Nonconformist* maintains its high character for honesty and ability; but each school in the world of Nonconformity has now its separate exponent of opinion. The first number of the *Tablet* was published in 1840; and, in spite of the rivalry of another organ of Roman Catholicism, it still retains an influential circulation.

Mr. Fox Bourne supplies us with an abundance of information on the gradual growth of newspaper circulation. A tax on newspapers was surreptitiously carried through Parliament in June 1712; and when it came into law, "many eminent authors," to use the words of Addison, "published their last words." By the operation of this impost the circulation of the *Spectator* itself was reduced to less than half of the original numbers; and, from the figures given by Steele, it is inferred that the issue fell from 3,200 to 1,600. Under the first George newspapers made little progress. It was Walpole's design to "noble" the press by bribes rather than by repression, and he spent in this way about £5,000 a year. Bolingbroke's articles in the *Craftsman* gave an ephemeral value to that paper; but when they ceased the public journals once more lapsed into neglect. In newspaper enterprise the last twenty years of the second George (1740-60) are only remarkable for the publication by Cave in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of lengthened reports of proceedings in Parliament, and for the share which Dr. Johnson took in their expansion and revision—a subject which has recently exercised the talents of Boswell's erudite editors, Napier and Birkbeck Hill. With the articles of Wilkes in the *North Briton*, and with the letters of Junius, the influence of the London press grew by leaps and bounds. The blunders of the ministers under the young king did more in five years to promote newspaper power than the combined efforts of all the English journalists had accomplished in the previous century. In the two and twenty years, from 1753 to 1775, the daily average grew, in spite of the doubling of the stamp-duty and the advertisement-tax, from nearly 24,000 to close on 42,000; and although the circulation did not, probably owing to repeated increases in these imposts, increase in such rapid proportions in the next twenty years, the character of the newspaper press in London showed marked improvement. Great newspaper editors began to appear above the horizon; and the names of three of them—James Perry, John Walter, and Daniel Stuart—are permanently written in history. The pages in which Mr. Fox Bourne has chronicled the progress of their journals, and the contributions of the illus-

trious writers whose aid they enlisted, stand out as the freshest and brightest sections of his volumes. Never again were such distinguished names in English literature numbered among the writers in the daily press. Lord Campbell obtained employment on the *Morning Chronicle* as the theatrical critic, and some amusing adventures which he passed through in that capacity are narrated in his *Life*. Thomas Campbell published some of his most stirring poems in its pages, and Coleridge found Perry a generous paymaster for some contributions to his paper. John Walter raised the *Times* to a high place among the journals of the day, and the punishments which he suffered for libels on the royal dukes did not quench his ardour. Daniel Stuart's paper, the *Morning Post*, under his able editing increased its circulation twelve-fold in eight years, and he numbered among the writers on his staff five illustrious names. Sir James Mackintosh was his brother-in-law, and for many years his chief adviser; and the writers in his pay included, probably owing to Mackintosh's introduction, Coleridge, Lamb, Southey, and Wordsworth. Into the schemes of Stuart for extending the importance and the circulation of his journals much insight is afforded by his amusing reminiscences in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and Mr. Fox Bourne has acted judiciously in embodying in his own pages considerable extracts from these entertaining glimpses of the past. Two other names are worthy of especial mention. *Cobbett's Register* made the public familiar with a style full of force and vigour, and placed before them opinions always fresh and original, if sometimes marred by eccentricity. The views of the Hunts in the *Examiner* were more worthy of adoption; and the pages of their paper were often brightened by essays written with a gracefulness of feeling and a lightness of fancy in which Leigh Hunt had no living equal.

The race of eminent editors and contributors continued to flourish after the dawn of this century. For many years John Black edited the *Morning Chronicle* with unflagging zeal; and, by the aid of many of the leading Whig politicians, and such critics as Hazlitt, continued to keep his paper in the front rank. Was not Hazlitt, I may ask *en parenthèse*, the author of the article in the *Edinburgh Review* for 1823 on the newspaper press, to which Mr. Fox Bourne often refers for a keen criticism of some London paper? Under the rule of Thomas Barnes the *Thunderer* began to distance all competitors. His power in political life was always deemed considerable; but the full extent of his influence with Lord Lyndhurst was not appreciated until after the publication of the journals of Charles Greville. The structure which Barnes partly raised was completed by Delane, whose name is still remembered, and will probably be transmitted through several generations, as the ablest newspaper editor in Queen Victoria's reign. Fonblanque's name is associated with the *Examiner*; Dickens and Harriet Martineau are two of the illustrious dead who were connected with the *Daily News*; and William Johnson Fox, the member for Oldham, long exercised an extraordinary power over the public through his articles, as "Publicola," in the *Weekly Dispatch*.

On the characteristics of such newspapers, past and present, the pages of Mr. Fox Bourne afford adequate information. Open his volumes where you will there is no lack of matter, both instructive and entertaining, written with complete freedom from prejudice. I have noted a few insignificant inaccuracies in his narrative, but they are of slight moment and can be easily corrected without detriment to its substance. "John Bee," quoted in i. p. 141, is usually considered a pseudonym for John Badcock; Roger North's *Examiner* (p. 49) is a misprint for *Examen*; the name of Canon Mozley is misspelt on ii. 186; and the wrong Christian name is given for the proprietor of the *Queen* on ii. 295. The merits of John Horne Tooke and John Taylor, "everybody's Taylor," as he was sometimes styled, are matters of opinion; but Mr. Fox Bourne inflicts somewhat summary punishment on both of them. Not the least of the good qualities shown by him is the good taste with which he refrains from unnecessary intrusion into the privacies of the newspaper life of the present day.

W. P. COURTNEY.

#### TWO VOYAGES TO THE WEST INDIES.

*The English in the West Indies; or, the Bow of Ulysses.* By James Anthony Froude. (Longmans.)

*Down the Islands: a Voyage to the Caribbees.* By William Agnew Paton. (Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.)

TRAVELLING in these days has become "the contemplative man's recreation." He goes on board his screw steamer with the honest purpose of improving his own, and it may be others', knowledge of foreign parts. When he comes back and writes it all down it often as not appears that he has made no serious business of observation, but has amused himself with reflections on the badness of "the government" and what not. It is this recreative habit and the decay of the habit of observation that makes the run of modern books of travel such dreary reading. With a few very well-known exceptions—nearly all of them travellers into unknown regions—naturalists alone keep up the character of observant travellers.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Froude's book on our West Indian possessions no one can complain of its sharing the dulness I speak of. There is a delightful charm in being taken on one's travels with a man who, from the outset to the end, is unhesitatingly communicative as to his personal enjoyment of the journey. The reader sees with him the rough Atlantic, the gleaming tropical sea, the wooded headlands stretching into it, the negro and his dwelling-place, as only the West Indian Mail Company can enable him to see them. One is taken into his confidence in the matter of tobacco—one cannot expect much more. On his outward voyage Mr. Froude gains the personal regard of his readers, and especially of his reviewers, by an excellent story. Among his fellow-passengers was

"a missionary who, for the most part, kept his lips closed. He did open them once, and at my expense. *Après* of nothing he said to me, 'I wonder, sir, whether you ever read the remarks upon you in the newspapers. If all

the attacks upon your writings which I have seen were collected together they would make an interesting volume.' This was all. He had delivered his soul and relapsed into silence."

The author thus disarms criticism—at all events from pointed weapons.

Mr. Froude tells us that his purpose in writing this book is so fully explained in the book itself that there is no need of a deliberate statement of it in the preface. It may be fairly concluded that his purpose was rather mixed. The one thing which is stated over and over again above all else is his apprehension of what he thinks the consequences would be of giving the negroes a large measure of self-government. Since nobody wants to give them this, and very few negroes are to be found who claim it, one fails to see what it is all about. West Indian native newspapers sometimes claim it; but, since these newspapers circulate chiefly among the official class, which they live by worrying, little attention need be paid to them. Mr. Froude tells us himself that the negro is perfectly happy (no mortal is happier) under British rule. The danger is from the home government. "Oratory" (Mr. Gladstone) and Radicalism he foresees will in time extend the vote to the negro population, and then our colonies will become each another Hayti. Every one may judge for himself of the prospects of sufficient leisure for the home government to enable it to consider measures for granting to negroes what they do not demand. Every one, moreover, has heard of the gentleman who was frightened at the bogey of his own construction; but I think that it was some one else who wrote the account of it.

The island of which, next to Hayti itself, Mr. Froude gives us the most depressing picture is Grenada—"an island of [black] peasant proprietors." He visited this "scene of desolation and desertion" for a few hours, and spent them dining with a friend. It is a pity he was not more fortunate in the source of his information. The scene must have been to a considerable extent contemplated through other eyes. This place, which he would have us believe is ripening for another Hayti, is the one island of all our West Indian possessions the inhabitants of which have had the courage and enterprise to abandon sugar altogether and undertake the cultivation of other products. There is probably not an acre in it under the cane. Cacao has, perhaps to too great an extent, taken its place; but the planters are alive to this risk, and a botanic garden has been established for the experimental culture of other products. No other colony, except Ceylon after the coffee blight, has shown an equal amount of foresight and determination. No other island, if we can trust Mr. Froude, is so near the verge of social ruin and abandonment to negro rule, with attendant Obeah and cannibalism.

In Jamaica the economic outlook was depressing, but Mr. Froude's depression was surely carried too far when he felt some disappointment with the botanic garden. Here, at all events, one might have expected hopeful words. The significance of a botanic garden to the tropical agriculturist can hardly be over-estimated. Hope springs in it eternally. To it the planter looks for new products and



for information about them. The Jamaica Gardens are the one bright spot in that unhappy island. Mr. Froude visited them within a year of the end of Mr. Daniel Morris's vigorous administration. An American gentleman said to him :

"There are dollars in that island, sir, if they will look for them in the right way.' Nothing of this kind was going on at Castleton; so much the worse; but perhaps things will mend by-and-bye."

As for the English in the West Indies, what they have done and left undone, there is no useful account such as may be gathered from other sources. What Mr. Froude says of oratory may be in part very fittingly said of his own book. The delight of reading his travels is dangerously seductive and positively misleading (if I may distinguish between these words) to the reader who is in search of information as to our West Indian possessions.

The causes of West Indian depression are not far to seek, and the remedy is no affair of mystery. It is possible that we may see again a period of great prosperity founded on the cultivation of a single product, as was the case in the days of the sugar supremacy of the West Indies; but it is hardly likely—it is not very desirable. It would repeat the old history of the Irishman and his potatoes. It is more probable that the West Indian planter will gradually learn to stand on as many legs as possible, and through the agency of botanical economics and his own perseverance rescue himself from his present despondent state. Little good is to be done by longing after the fleshpots of the days of sugar planting and slavery. The competition of beet may be a much disguised blessing to the West Indies; but, at all events, it has taught a lesson to the planter which he is slowly learning. Mr. Froude is well aware of it; and it is much to be regretted that his book contains so little about it and so much about the imaginary horrors of future black republics.

It would be very ungracious to part with a grumble from a book which has given me so much pleasure in the reading of it. One cannot expect again the charm to be found, for example, in the account of Père Labat's travels in these islands. Mr. Froude did not leave the beaten track, and the mail steamer intervenes often in the narrative. There is a noble account of the naval victories by which these islands became ours. His estimate of Rodney is rivalled only by Sir Blennerhasset Portico's in Mr. Gilbert's ballad, if I may be so irreverent as to make the comparison. The most interesting and delightful part of the whole book is the account of Dominica.

Mr. Paton went "down the islands" from New York in the roomy and comfortable *Barracouta*, which calls at nearly all the ports. He thus saw a great deal of the Caribbean group and covered much of the same ground as Mr. Froude. He writes in the highest spirits from beginning to end. He did not carry letters of introduction to the governors, but contented himself with dutiful calls on the American consuls. He "made friends" with everyone he came across, including "the nigger" generally. One gets rather tired of the quantity of fruit

he and his fellow-passengers managed to consume; but much may be forgiven to so light-hearted a traveller. Mr. Paton by no means confines himself to the pleasures of life. He diligently studied statistical accounts of the islands, and steers most judiciously between their discrepancies. The result is an excellent, and on the whole trustworthy, sketch of the history and resources of the Caribbean islands. He went there "without prejudice," and looked persistently on the happier aspect of everything. He shows little insight into the future, and pretends to little. But, speaking of the future of the coloured races, he says (p. 211):

"It is not too much, however, to expect that in time the negroes will know how to govern themselves—they are capable of acquiring that knowledge, and, having acquired it, of using it wisely and man-fashion."

If left to themselves now, he agrees with Mr. Froude and with everybody else, they would sink to the level of Hayti. Mr. Froude carefully notes the presence of American ships in the West Indies; and at Hayti says, "The Yankee, whether we like it or not, is the acknowledged sovereign in these waters." Mr. Paton, himself an American, cannot behold shipping without asking "Where, oh, where, are the Yankee ships?" However, he cannot help noting the American fish smacks and timber drogers at Barbados; and, without going so far as Mr. Froude, it must be acknowledged that the American knows his market in these islands. This is a good book to read after Mr. Froude's. It dispels the gloom if it does not open our eyes very widely. It is refreshing to read Mr. Paton's opinion of the price of emancipation:

"As I studied the columns of figures of this grand book-account, the record of the noblest financial transaction ever negotiated by the men of any nation, I could not help indulging a feeling of pride that I was a kinsman of the nation of shopkeepers."

Mr. Froude, in spite of himself, interests us most in his own opinion of what he sees; Mr. Paton successfully tells us of the scenes of his journey, with which he connects himself only in a good-humoured casual way.

GEORGE MURRAY.

*A Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects, and Doctrines; during the First Eight Centuries.* Edited by William Smith and Henry Wace. Vol. IV. N—Z. (John Murray.)

THIS welcome volume completes not only the particular work to which it properly belongs, but the whole series of cognate publications, beginning with the original issue of the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities* in 1842. It has itself been long awaited, for the third volume appeared so far back as 1877, and the reasons for this delay are briefly explained in the preface. One claim made therein by the editors is substantiated by inspection of the volume—that there has been no crowding and scamping of the work towards its end, as is too often the case in biographical dictionaries, but that the important letters it contains have been given space commensurate with that devoted to the earlier part of the alphabet. In any future recasting of the whole series, should it ever

be feasible, there are some articles scattered throughout this dictionary which would be more conveniently transferred respectively to the *Dictionary of the Bible* and the *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*, as, for example, Prof. Salmon's erudite paper on Simon Magus, one of the best in the new volume. And although the series, as just said, is now complete, yet it is so rather as regards the plan and the promises of the editors than as a *Ding-an-sich*. For it is not practicable to draw a hard and fast line at the year 800; and a further dictionary, which shall take us through the Middle Ages down to the close of the fifteenth century, is still needed by students of Christian antiquities and literature. In some respects it is even more needed than what we are here given; for we are living now under institutions which have been powerfully influenced by mediæval events and thinkers, and which are largely inexplicable without reference to them.

The first article of much importance is that on Neo-Platonism. It is good, but a little thin here and there, and relies too exclusively on Vacherot. The reader interested in the subject will want to know more of Proclus and Olympiodorus than is told him (Iamblichus gets space enough); and references might have been supplied to the writings of Keil, Simon, St. Hilaire, Bouterwek, and Biet, perhaps Matter also, in the list of authorities. Nestorius, by Prof. Stokes, and also the allied article on Nestorianism, are careful and accurate. Some note of the occasional recrudescence of Nestorianism in Western theology down to recent times might have been made with advantage. "Origenes" is a good example of Prof. Westcott's minutely careful scholarship, and is bibliographically a very useful article. The speculative portion, less adapted to the writer's special gifts, is scarcely so adequate. It is to be hoped that the suggestion thrown out as to the production of a really complete edition of Origen's works will be taken up and acted on. He is too stimulating an author by far to be neglected as he has long been. The companion paper, by another writer, on the Origenistic Controversy, has been very carefully executed; and commendation is specially due for the pains the author has taken to clear the tangle which has gathered round the acts of the Home Synod and the Fifth General Council in the matter of Origen's condemnation. My own examination of the question has led me to the conclusion that there was no condemnation by the Fifth Council, and that the raid against Origenism which undoubtedly followed the dissolution of that assembly was due to personal pressure brought to bear by Justinian on the Asiatic bishops. Dr. Salmon's Papias is almost exhaustive, and of his usual excellent quality. Under Philo of Carpasia, it would have been worth while to say that his *Commentary on Canticles* has been largely borrowed from by Gregory the Great. It is an interesting literary problem to ascertain the process, for though Gregory was long resident in Constantinople he never condescended to learn Greek, and this seems to point to an early Latin version. The hypothesis that Gregory is the original, and that the corresponding passages in Philo are later interpolations (which is adopted by Cornelius à Lapide) labours under two difficulties—that

evidence is lacking for Greek borrowings from Latin writers, whom Greeks were apt to despise; and the fact that Philo is invariably superior to Gregory in the parallel places, which is not the wont of borrowers. I speak from direct comparison of every line of both the glosses in question. Mr. Ffoulkes, in his valuable essay on Predestination, usefully traverses and corrects the hyper-Augustinianism of Prof. Mozley's treatise, in which he followed the line of St. Prosper so closely, with kindred disregard of a great part of Augustine's mind as shown in many detached portions of his works. Prof. Ince's article on the heretic Pelagius is too brief in its notice of Semi-Pelagianism, which has no separate article devoted to it. And as Semi-Pelagianism so-called—that is, the teaching of the school of Cassian—has always prevailed widely in the West as a counterpoise to the Augustinianism of Aquinas, and helped partly to mould the seventeenth-century revolt against Calvin, it should have been accorded more space. The article on "Pelagius I., Pope," fails to bring out the invalidity of his pontificate, for he was intruded, apart from the irregularities in other respects attending his consecration. Dr. Lipsius sends a very careful analysis of the curious Gnostic work, *Pistis Sophia*, which makes all but a very few readers independent of any other source of information. "Polycarp" is another of Prof. Salmon's most helpful articles, and as full as his Papias. The separate article on Proclus makes some amends for the curt mention of him in the article on Neo-Platonism, but scarcely fixes his place in the movement, or puts his peculiar teaching plainly enough before the student; and the bibliography omits the Frankfurt edition by Creuzer, in 1820, of the *Institutio Theologica* and the Commentary on the Aleibiades. "Prudentius" is a good and full article; and Mr. Lock has read the hymns appreciatively. He might have referred to the position held in English hymnody by versions from them, notably Dr. Neale's fine rendering of "Corde natus ex Parentis," and more than one competing attempt at the well-nigh untranslatable "Jam moesta quiesce querela." Dr. Cazenove, in his article on the "Quicunque Vult" holds (in the present reviewer's mind, rightly) with Dr. Caspari, Dr. Brewer, and Mr. Ommanney, for the relatively early date of this creed or hymn, as against the critics who bring it down to the verge of the eighth century. Under "Romanus (IX.," his distinguishing epithet, "the Melodist," by which he is known in Greek ecclesiastical literature, is omitted. There are some interesting historical facts left out in the notice of St. Rusticula; and they ought to be inserted in any fresh edition. My special reference is to her arrest by Chlotaire II. There are three or four omissions of persons named Rusticus, of no great prominence, it is true, but yet occurring in kalendars and martyrologies, and so needing some commemoration. Under "Sibylline Oracles" a protest must be entered against the acceptance of the Greek etymon proposed by Varro and accepted by Lactantius. The Sibyls first appear in Latin Italy, not even in Magna Graecia, and it is to Latin we should look for the source of their name. We get it in the obsolete *sibus*=wise, preserved for us by

Festus, and surviving in its compound *persibus*. "Sibulla" is thus a feminine noun formed thence, and meaning "wise woman." Synesius is given considerably more space than he is entitled to upon any ground, no fewer than forty-six columns being assigned him, or almost three times what is allowed to an epoch-making man like Augustine of Hippo. In Dr. Salmon's copious article on the "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles," he leans to the view that the so-called eucharistic section relates to the benediction of ordinary meals, but does not quite decide the point. The lack of contact, so to speak, with the earliest liturgical forms known to us seems to me a strong argument for this theory. Dr. Gwynn's scholarly discussion of the curious "Acts of Thecla," is a good example of the thoroughness with which all remaining documents of the earliest Christian centuries are now being sifted, to make them yield up the last grains of evidence which can throw any light on the many unsolved problems of Church life and organisation. Mr. Venables has very justly estimated the noteworthy common-sense and lucidity of Theodoret as an exegete. He would serve still as an excellent guide for simple expository sermons, a class of homiletics too little cultivated. Dr. Swete's "Theodore of Mopsuestia" is a commendable piece of work; but it hardly brings out his peculiar prominence as the leading Broad Churchman of his time, nor yet how his teaching prepared the way for that of Nestorius, and later of the Adoptionists. Canon Bright has dealt with a thorny subject in "Theophilus of Alexandria" with moderation and learning; and full proof of the high rank he held as a theologian is supplied. Dr. Lipsius is again well to the front with his "Valentinus," containing a minute account of the once powerful form of Gnosticism whose hierophant he was. The article on "Pope Vigilius," by Mr. Barnby, is a successful handling of a very intricate and repellent piece of Church history, which requires a special motive to induce any scholar to disentangle for himself. It may be worth while to note, under Dr. Cazenove's article on "Vincentius of Lerins," that the famous canon of orthodoxy he laid down, "Quod ubique, quod semper, quod ab omnibus creditum est," is merely a sonorous nullity in the view of not a few of its critics; but that their objection falls to the ground when this maxim is compared with the common law of England, based on almost identical principles, and open to precisely similar cavils, as thus being unreal and non-existent, whereas it has formed a considerable factor in our jurisprudence, and is as definite as the statute-law itself. Canon Raine has tried to hold the balance carefully between the advocates and the opponents of Wilfrid of York in the matter of his quarrel with the national authorities, lay and clerical, and his appeals to Rome. Under Zosimus, when the episode of Apiarius is referred to, and the canon on appeals to Rome cited by that pope as Nicene is mentioned, the writer says that it "was, in fact, one of Sardica," and refers to the article on Pope Julius I., by the same author. I believe myself to have demonstrated that this so-called Sardican canon is a Roman forgery, the cumulative proofs against its genuineness

being overwhelming; and Bishop Hefele has pointed out a like forgery in the alleged Letter of the Council of Sardica to the pope, which is treated as genuine, as are the canons also, in the article cited.

It is necessarily impracticable to do more than thus touch on a few of the many hundred entries in this important volume, whose slight defects can be readily amended, and whose value to students can scarcely be over-estimated.

RICHARD F. LITLEDAL.

#### TWO COLLECTIONS OF LITERARY ESSAYS.

*Literary Sketches.* By H. S. Salt. (Sonnenchein.)

*Men and Letters, Essays in Characterisation and Criticism.* By Horace E. Scudder. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.)

THE custom in these days is for authors to gather up their contributions to the magazines and make volumes of them; but, in dealing with such collections, it is necessary to distinguish carefully between the magazine article, pure and simple, which has accomplished all it ought ever to be required to accomplish when it has appeared in the periodical for which it was written, and that higher kind of literary work for which the magazine serves only as a temporary repository. There are, no doubt, many essays, belonging to the first rather than to the second class, which are quite worth gathering up.

Both the books named at the head of this review are collections of magazine articles—the former English, the latter American. But, on the whole, their merit is above rather than below the average of this class of literary work; and the authors, having seen fit to gather together and submit to the world these samples of their literary skill, I do not see that the world has any good reason to complain. Mr. Salt's work is, indeed, somewhat unequal; and, while some of his papers are excellent, two or three could very well have been dispensed with. The first, entitled "Two Kinds of Genius," is of little value; that on "The Tennysonian Philosophy" shows that the author has failed to appreciate properly anything but the graceful form of Tennyson's work. Mr. Salt fears it will be found that Tennyson's thoughts "when sifted, are light as chaff, and that his philosophical system is a mixture of opportunism and shallow optimist theories." The head and front of Tennyson's offending is that he has not been quite as respectful to certain aspects of scepticism and religious unbelief as Mr. Salt could wish. In his poem, "In the Children's Hospital," he has depicted a "terrible doctor, with red hair, big voice, big merciless hands," who, when the nurse timidly suggests prayer for a dying child,

"... muttered half to himself, but I know what I heard him say,  
'All very well—but the good Lord Jesus has had his day.'"

Upon which Mr. Salt angrily remarks:

"In this passage Lord Tennyson has deliberately gone out of his way to couple disbelief with roughness and brutality; and I cannot imagine anything more disingenuous than to draw a picture which may conceivably be true in itself, but is calculated to suggest an absolutely erroneous inference to the mind. There



may be doctors like the one described, devoid of all gentleness and humanity; but it is not their belief or disbelief that made them so. Gentleness is not an invariable concomitant of Christianity any more than of scepticism."

But who said it was? Certainly not Lord Tennyson, here or elsewhere. Mr. Salt must not suppose that if the poem named suggests "an absolutely erroneous inference" to his mind, everyone else is in the like case. Few men, during the last half century, have done more to liberalise thought than Tennyson.

Where Mr. Salt is in sympathy with his subject, his work is much more satisfactory. This is the case in his essay on James Thomson ("B. V."). He displays here fine critical discernment. Almost as good is the study of "Shelley as a Teacher." Shelley's

"great and cardinal belief," he affirms, "was undoubtedly in the perfectibility of man, the belief that the good is more potent than the evil, and that man's redemption must be worked out by no external revelation, but by the innate sense of virtue and love."

If we except a slight confusion in the philosophical phrases, that is entirely true. The papers on Thoreau, Edgar Poe, and Hawthorne are also good, though the first-named is, perhaps, spun out rather too much. I think Mr. Salt is quite right in describing Thoreau as "one of the most remarkable and original characters that America has yet produced." A quarter of a century after his death his fame is steadily rising; and my own experience, extending over a good many years, is that the more familiar I become with his thought the wiser it appears.

Mr. Scudder was joint editor with Mrs. Taylor of the *Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor*, published two or three years ago, and he is already favourably known to some English readers by his skilful handling of materials in that work. His present volume consists of eleven brief critical and biographical papers, the first of which has for its subject "Dr. Elisha Mulford" and the last "The Future of Shakspeare." From Mulford to Shakspeare is surely a far cry, and the fact that Mr. Scudder has treated both subjects with tolerable success is a point in his favour. At any rate, he is not as deficient in a sense of proportion as some of his fellow critics in America have shown themselves to be. He may discuss Mulford and Shakspeare in the same book, but he does not confound their merits or count them of equal importance. He does not, like Mr. Whipple, talk of "rapt communion with the spirits of such men as Bacon, Milton, Webster, and Channing!"

Two essays are devoted to Longfellow, concerning whom Mr. Scudder by no means shares Mr. Salt's opinion that he is "the demigod of popular mediocrity," or "B. V.'s" about "Excelsior," expressed in one of the most foolish passages he ever wrote, which Mr. Salt quotes with approval. One of Mr. Scudder's two essays is devoted to a description of "The Shaping of 'Excelsior.'" In the Harvard College library,

"spread open in one of the cases, are the first and second drafts of 'Excelsior'; and a rare chance is given of seeing how a poet, when he has seized upon the central thought of a poem, will sometimes work industriously at its final form. The first draft was written upon the blank spaces of a letter received by the poet

from Charles Sumner, so that the very paper of the poem had already an historic interest."

The essay on "Longfellow and his Art" is more solid, and, excepting a good contribution to Emerson literature, entitled "Emerson's Self," is, perhaps, the best in the book.

Most of Mr. Scudder's papers bear rather too strong an impress of their original use as articles written for such occasions as the publication of some notable book or the occurrence of some important literary event. The consequence is that, in some cases, a little disappointment is felt at what appears to be the inadequate treatment of a great subject. Thus the paper on "A Modern Prophet" (Frederick Denison Maurice) is not a study or a criticism of the great English teacher, but simply a well-written summary and review of Col. Maurice's biography of his father. But, if Mr. Scudder's book is not profound, at any rate it contains much intelligent and thoughtful criticism; and, above all, there is indication of force in reserve which entitles us to expect still better things hereafter from the same pen.

WALTER LEWIN.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*His Cousin Betty.* By Frances Mary Peard. In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

*Every Inch a Soldier.* By M. J. Colquhoun. In 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

*Little Miss Primrose.* By the Author of "St. Olaves." (Spencer Blackett.)

*Mine Own Familiar Friend.* By the Author of "The Golden Milestone." (Digby & Long.)

*Only an Advertisement.* By C. L. Martin. (Elliot Stock.)

*The Fortunes of Albert Travers.* By B. S. Berrington. (W. H. Allen.)

*Mary, the Queen of the House of David.* By the Rev. A. Stewart Walsh. (Sampson Low.)

*Among the Cape Kaffirs.* By Ernest Glanville. (Sonnenschein.)

*His Cousin Betty* is an enjoyable and ingenious story of a trivial kind, and ought, to a certain extent, to satisfy Mr. Ruskin; for its main object is to show how people can be unhappy and torture each other, though married. John Leyburn and his brambly Devonshire cousin are rather uninteresting while they are each single, and even when—Leyburn being knocked down in place of another and a better man—they stand to each other in the relationship of patient and nurse. But marriage reveals, or perhaps forms, their characters. Betty, from being a love-sick child of nature, develops into a strong, self-respecting, and even self-assertive woman; and John only becomes tolerable when he returns to his wife in the last chapter, the ghost of himself, and dependent in almost every sense on her. But John is, from the first and very nearly to the last, anything but satisfactory. He ought not to have been misled by the representations of his unreal, match-making, and mischief-making sister into marrying a girl towards whom he is not quite certain as to his feelings. He tries to exonerate himself in the eyes of his wife by

laying the blame on this sister, with the help of a letter, which he allows to be discovered in a very clumsy fashion. But he knew Horatia's nature and he ought to have taken with more than one grain of salt any assertion of hers, and in particular any assertion to the effect that Betty wished and expected him to marry her. Mrs. Peard here makes a blunder, and of a kind to which she is not prone. Leyburn's gentilities and pruderies also become very tiresome. But the mistake involved in the portraiture of Leyburn, and minor ones which could be pointed out, are more than atoned for by the character of Betty, who has in her some of the qualities of Bathsheba Everdene, and a spice of Mr. Norris's favourite type of heroine. On the whole, she is probably Mrs. Peard's best character; certainly she is her most finished portrait. Lilies, Betty's anxious and eminently sisterly sister—with, however, a love affair of her own in the background—and even the provoking Horatia, are carefully sketched. Devonshire and Bohemia are both introduced into this novel, but are not made too much of. There is, indeed, very little that is inartistic, and nothing savouring of disproportion or excess in *His Cousin Betty*.

Who is it that gives *Every Inch a Soldier* its title? Is it Whitby, who fights gallantly enough for queen, country, and wife in the agony of the Indian Mutiny, but who is neither better nor worse than most English officers? Or is it Hodson, to rehabilitate whose reputation the last of "Mr. Colquhoun's" three volumes seems to have been chiefly written? It cannot surely be that half-ne'er-do-well, half-lunatic Wake *alias* Brown, with his weakness for getting into scrapes and finding treasures. "Mr. Colquhoun" should have styled his (?) book "Every Inch a Deceiver," for the one genuinely strong character in it is Louisa Page or Wake, a thoroughly unscrupulous Anglo-Indian "grass widow" (with, however, a jealous husband in attendance), who quite merits her nickname of "Unlimited Loo," and who, having been in training all through three volumes for the divorce court, would seem, not inappropriately, to find her way into a harem at the end. There is a good deal of military vigour in *Every Inch a Soldier*, and a trifle too much tipsiness and coarse fun. The scenes at the exciting period of the Mutiny are, to all appearance, drawn from the life; but the plot, into which they are worked, has been hastily constructed.

*Little Miss Primrose* is full of those prettinesses and pettinesses, which one has learned to expect from the Author of "St. Olaves," with an even slighter plot than usual. Nothing could be less adequate than the misrepresentation which separates Nelly Willoughby and Mark Heslington, except the explanation which brings about a reconciliation. The old maid who gives the book its name, with her little romance carefully preserved in the lavender of memory, keeps far too much in the background for a fairy godmother. But *Little Miss Primrose* gives us an abundance, though not a superabundance, of country scenery, society, and gossip. There is nothing specially notable about the inevitable squire, parson, and hard-up officer, although the last, Capt. Percy

Mannersby, reminds one, both in character and in fate, a little too much of Capt. Rawdon Crawley. The draperies and the flowers in *Little Miss Primrose* are all arranged very prettily; the sarcasms are not too pointed; and there are no more pronounced sensations than a dinner-party, a fancy dress ball, and a runaway marriage. The real life of the story is contributed by the two adventuresses—the sisters Celia and Petsie—the one of whom has married a parson before the story begins, while the other marries a captain, who, of course, develops into a brutal baronet before it ends. *Little Miss Primrose* would be but a stagnant pool but for Petsie Lavendale, with her mischievous fibs, and her artificial naïveté, and the pretty play of her plump white shoulder, and her innocent query—"Do you think my dress is cut too low for the country, Celia?" to which Celia returns the momentous reply—"One can go just as far in the country now as one can in town."

There is plenty of literary ability distributed over *Mine Own Familiar Friend*; and Lord Manorbier has a variety of chastening experiences in his life before the place once occupied by a coarse-minded music-hall singer is taken by the refined clergyman's daughter. Its author, indeed, commands an easy style, as *The Golden Milestone* proved clearly enough, and has rather a turn for sarcasm. But *Mine Own Familiar Friend* is too long; most of the characters in it are too self-conscious, and the two leading incidents—the violent death of the first Lady Manorbier, and the repentance by the wife of the hero's cousin of her treachery towards him—are rather hurriedly and inartistically introduced. The author is very much more at home among country girls—all modesty, simplicity, and delicacy—than among red-haired, loud-voiced artistes, who every second hour or so "feel deucedly hungry."

Only an *Advertisement* is a very readable, well-written, and improbable story of two mysterious children who are separated by an advertisement, and by the rather selfish lady who by means of it fills a want that had been left unsupplied by nature in her household. Kezia, the sister who has, during the early part of her life, the harder fate of the two, is naturally the stronger and morally the more attractive; and her adventures when in the hands of Nance Crinch and other less reputable persons, form the best part of this story. The author writes a careful, and even ambitious, style, but she (?) ought to beware of such a Madame d'Arblayesque sentence as:

"The daring independence of her girlhood had invested her with a self-command and assurance which were a counterpoise to her innate modesty and reserve; thus she escaped that subserviency which, mixed with an attempted self-assertion, is the ordinary manner of those risen from the ranks."

*The Fortunes of Albert Travers* is an eminently schoolboyish story of adventure among smugglers who have mostly Spanish names and Spanish instincts. Its author, Mr. Berrington, styles it "A Tale of the Eighteenth Century"; but he might almost as well have placed its action in the seventeenth, as in any other century in which it is possible for an English boy, the son of a clergyman with a large family, a small income, and a French

chateau, to blunder into an inn that is a haunt of smugglers, and into love with the innkeeper's daughter. Perhaps Albert Travers's pedagogic experiences on the Continent savour most of the eighteenth century, although his combat with German students, on the other hand, suggests rather the present. Essentially, however, this story would suit any period of history. It is told in an agreeable, though juvenile, fashion; and, indeed, the only serious fault to be found with it is that it contains no thorough-paced villain. Guevara, the captain of the smugglers, who tyrannises over Albert, and tries to take his sweetheart, Annette, from him, repents, is saved from drowning by the lad whom he has injured, and leaves him his money. Even Leonora, Guevara's pretty sister, who attempts to poison Annette is forgiven in the end. There ought to be vindictiveness, and nothing of the nature of repentance, in a melodramatic romance of the eighteenth century. Doubtless Mr. Berrington will remember this when next he writes, although he would probably find himself most at home in telling a domestic story of the present day.

Dr. Walsh, who writes *Mary, Queen of the House of David*, meant by its help to exalt the mission of women in the world. But he has none of the romancist's faculty. His book is simply a wild jumble of the Crusades, New Testament history, Christian ideas, Pagan rites, and the author's own mysticism, alike unintelligible and intolerable. Occasionally, Dr. Walsh gives us a bit of scenery in his hero's fantastic journeyings through Palestine; but, even for this, one would prefer to go to a work like *The Land and the Book*.

There is plenty of adventure, Kafir superstition, and Hottentot English dashed with Dutch, in the two stories which Mr. Ernest Glanville publishes under the title of *Among the Cape Kaffirs*. The narrative in both seems to drag a little, and that in spite of the appearance in the one of a snake, and in the other of a devil-fish, the fascinating terrors of which are described with Hugoesque fulness, and not without a certain amount of Hugoesque power. Old Hendriks, the Hottentot, too, recalls one of Mayne Reid's heroes, the earless trapper Rube, both in his character and in his habit of coming to the rescue in the nick of time. But it is probable enough that this resemblance is accidental. Whether this be the case or not, Mr. Glanville's volume is one of the best and most carefully written books of adventure in South Africa that have recently been published.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

#### SOME TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN AND THE FRENCH.

*Schiller's Wallenstein*. Translated by C. G. N. Lockhart. (Blackwood.)

*Songs and Lyrics*. By Heinrich Heine and other German Poets. Done into English Verse by James Geikie. (Edinburgh: Thin.)

*Dramatic Works of Victor Hugo*. Translated by F. L. Slous, and Mrs. Newton Crosland. (Bell.)

MR. LOCKHART'S version of *Wallenstein* was produced under circumstances so exceptional that he has thought them worthy of record in a short but interesting preface. Full half a century ago, the translator served

some years in the Austrian army, until, as he grimly says, the anticipation of the millennium caused a considerable disbandment of the Austrian forces, and retarded promotion so seriously that he turned his thoughts to the Colonies, sailed for New South Wales, and remained there till 1830. During his military service in Austria, he "for years never spoke a word of English," nor had any access to English literature. He had actually to recover his native tongue by means of a German-English dictionary, during the short interval he spent in Scotland before sailing for the Antipodes. He had, however, a perfect knowledge of the German language and of Austrian military life—a double qualification for translating "*Wallenstein*," which can rarely, if ever, have been possessed by an Englishman before. Subsequently, during a wild and solitary life in the Australian bush, his companions were the Bible and Shakspeare, Goethe and Schiller, and an occasional newspaper. Much of *Wallenstein* was actually translated by the camp-fire, during long journeys, sometimes extending over months. Till 1870, he thinks he had never heard of Coleridge's version, on which he makes some interesting criticisms. Parenthetically it may be observed that one charge that he brings (p. xiii.) against Coleridge is scarcely credible. According to Mr. Lockhart, Coleridge rendered ("Piccolomini," act. i., sc. iv.)

"Das duftige Pfand der neuerjüngten Erde, by

"Plucked in those quiet fields where I have wandered."

It is surely impossible. Either Coleridge had some other line in his text, or he was patching in, after his manner, a line of his own. In my own edition of Coleridge (Moxon: ed. Rossetti) the line certainly stands as Mr. Lockhart quotes it, except that, for "wandered," I find "journed"; but what did Coleridge find in his copy of the original? Perhaps some reader of the ACADEMY can answer a question which I can only ask. Anyhow, Mr. Lockhart has completed his version, confident (p. xvii.) that he can "represent Schiller more fully to my countrymen than he has ever been before," though by no means measuring himself against Coleridge as a versifier, and frankly admitting, against himself, that he has "never perfectly recovered the full mastery of the English language."

Readers of the ACADEMY will, I think, ignore his apology for writing "too much about myself and my petty doings." The story was well worth telling, and is well told. As a translator, Mr. Lockhart seems to fall into the common fault of making blank verse too stiff and monotonous. It is here that he is so inferior to Coleridge, who had Shakspeare's harmonies and vocabulary by heart, and constantly brings to our minds the affinities between the greatest of England's poets and the second of Germany's. There is, however, a fluent and soldierly directness about some of Mr. Lockhart's work which suits certain parts of "*Wallenstein*" very well. His imperfect recovery of the English tongue does not show itself so much in vocabulary as in order. Occasionally we find a real flaw, like

"It must be him—my special selection" (p. 209), and

"Him lawful to arraign  
All witness falls" (p. 191);

but, far more often, an order so twisted and awry as to cause grave discomfort—such, for instance, as the following passages present:

"What was I,  
Ere animate my soul by his dear love?" (p. 104)

"As Friedland's daughter  
Could none a frantic fugitive discern" (p. 354).



"Dost think magnanimous I'll play the fool?"  
(p. 290)

"Always the great Gustavus  
Impressed was by the eminent display" (p. 176).

"Because you wish him guilty,  
Right capable you are him so to make" (p. 158).

"That judged he should be capable of thinking"  
(p. 140).

"I, his chief,  
Had his orders given, of the very strictest,  
From that position that he should not move!  
Of my command is this the state?" (p. 67).

Any one of these may be defensible; but the frequent recurrence of such harsh turns gives a grittiness to the English and makes it less readable. But Thekla can always inspire Mr. Lockhart to his best efforts, as here (p. 357):

"When these rude hearts  
Thus nobly act, shall I then fear to die?  
No, surely not! For me that laurel wreath  
Was plaited, too, that decked thy warrior's bier.  
Without thy love life were a living death.  
I cast its burthen off without a tear.  
When I discovered thee, my loved one, here—  
Yes, life had charms, for there before me lay  
The golden hopes of that awakened day,  
And twice we told our loves without a fear."

Viewed as literature, the translation is perhaps rather to be called readable than remarkable; but, when the circumstances of its composition are considered, it is of great interest and high merit.

Heine probably shares with Horace the reputation of the most translated poet; and, indeed, they have one common quality—the power of producing gems of poetry, at once perfectly natural and perfectly artistic; poems which, on however small a scale they may be, leave behind them a sense of power as well as of grace. There, I think, the resemblance stops. Very various opinions have been held about Horace's inner and more personal qualities; but no one, probably, has ever recognised in his poems the note of a broken heart. I do not understand how any one can fail to recognise it in Heine. Youth, no doubt, can readily be as "sad as night, only for wantonness." We need not, therefore, count the "Junge Leiden," in this connexion, though they are rueful enough, in all conscience. But in the "Lyrisches Intermezzo," and in the "Heimkehr," the accent of real poignant sadness is unmistakable. It is easy enough to mock at love and at apostasy, though few have done so as brilliantly as Heine, in the *Reisebilder* and elsewhere; but the man's real self cries out in anguish of his soul throughout these poems. It is impossible, after reading them, to rest satisfied with Kingsley's summary judgment—"A wicked man, my dear." It is not altogether untrue, but altogether inadequate and misleading. We are all of us wicked; but this particular sinner could write "in starfire and immortal tears."

Mr. Geikie cannot touch our hearts as Heine can. What he can do is to write vigorous and forcible verse. His capacity for rhyme is good, and in straightforward descriptive passages he is often very successful. Such a poem, e.g., as "An eine Sängerin," in the *Romanzen* could hardly be better done than here (pp. 44-5). On the other hand, where a certain dreamy subtlety is required, as, e.g., in the familiar poem about Lorelei, he is simply nowhere. Contrast Heine's first stanza with his translator's:

"I know not what sad fate befalls me,  
But heavy at heart am I;  
An eerie legend enthalls me—  
A tale of the days gone by."

is as though one should play the piano

in thimbles. What a loss, too, is the antithesis in

"Aus meinen grossen Schmerzen  
Mach' ich die kleinen Lieder:"  
when rendered

"The little songs I utter  
Out of my griefs are fashioned."

Has Mr. Geikie forgotten that these "grossen Schmerzen" will by and by (p. 77) fill the mighty coffin that twelve giants bear to its grave in the waters?

But when the tone is lighter, Mr. Geikie can catch it—as, e.g., in "Die Welt ist so schön" (p. 61).

"The world is fair and the heavens are blue,  
And gently the zephyrs flutter and woo,  
And the flowers peep up in the grass anew,  
And glitter and shine in the morning dew,  
And men are shouting—a joyful crew!  
Yet would I were in the grave at rest  
With my dead love folded into my breast."

The fifth line is quite weak—yet the whole has a pleasant flavour of the original. Something more may be said of the beautiful version (pp. 109-10) of "Night Thoughts." The last three stanzas are excellent:

"Since from my native land I hid,  
A many there I loved have died;  
And while I reckon up the number  
What grief is mine, what cark and cumber!

Yet must I count them all, and woe  
Still wilder to my heart doth go.  
I feel as though the dead leand' o'er me!  
Thank God, I wake—to see before me

My chamber-window gleam and glance  
With thy bright sun, dear joyous France!  
And, look! my sweet French wife comes to me,  
And doth from all these yearnings woo me."

Nothing, I think, of Mr. Geikie's is better than this, unless it be the translations from Geibel, which are of great force and beauty, and quite take the lead among the miscellaneous poems with which the volume concludes. The last poem of all, "Lux Naturae," is original, as are its two predecessors—all three are good, the last the best. I am not sure that Mr. Geikie would not have deserved better of some other Muse than that of Heine, though he has wooed her well.

Mrs. Newton Crosland—who was, if I rightly remember, distinguished among translators of Victor Hugo, in the collection recently edited by Mr. Williams—has here translated "Hernani" and "Ruy Blas." The version of "Le Roi s'amuse" is by Mr. F. L. Slous, and seems (see p. 155, note) to have been first published many years ago. I have never seen any other translations of these dramas. Any one reading them in English for the first time would, I think, be driven to the conclusion that, as dramas, "Hernani" and "Ruy Blas" were greatly superior to "The King's Diversion." As a satire, no doubt, the latter play takes high rank; but those who subscribe to the opinion—I think it is Mr. Swinburne's—that even sinners in a drama must have some trace of human, or, at any rate, of devilish dignity, will hardly recognise a dramatic character in Francis I., as here depicted. We all know how supremely dramatic a figure is Iago, the man without a conscience or a scruple; but Francis is mere personified concupiscence, a mere statue for the court of Lubricity. There is deep pathos, undoubtedly, in Triboulet. It is with with aching hearts that we read of the fall and fate of Blanche; but, after all, Pandarus would still be Pandarus, though he drew the line at his own daughter. Mr. Slous has made what can be made of the worse parts, and, in satirical and indignant passages, rises to his best, as,

e.g., in St. Vallier's denunciation (act i., sc. iv., p. 189):

"O monstrous traffic! foully hast thou done!  
My blood was thine, and justly, tho' it springs  
Amongst the best and noblest names of France;  
But to pretend to spare these poor grey locks,  
And yet to trample on a weeping woman,  
Was basely done; the father was thine own,  
But not the daughter.  
I come not now to ask her back from  
thee;  
Nay, let her love thee with insensate love;  
I take back nought that bears the brand of  
shame.  
Keep her! Yet still amidst thy festivals,  
Until some father's, brother's, husband's hand,  
(Twill come to pass) shall rid us of thy yoke,  
My pallid face shall ever haunt thee there,  
To tell thee, Francis, it was foully done!"

But, on the whole, one wishes that Mr. Slous had tried another play, say, "Marion DeLorme." Didier, Marion herself, and Saverny are characters of more human interest than those in "The King's Diversion."

Mrs. Crosland is not, I think, so good a writer of blank verse as she is of rhyme. The influence of Byron's dramatic verse—which is surely the worst ever written by a poet of his level—seems to be often upon her—as, e.g., in such lines as:

"Oh, the old  
Devil! Of all he takes the largest share  
Of profits" (p. 351).

"Are you not 'shamed that with  
Expanding fortunes, thus your heart should  
shrink?" (p. 314).

"That old man who in  
The darkness laughs" (p. 135).

The tendency, in other words, to weak endings, that break the sense and dull the metre, is very observable in the dialogue. There is, I think, little doubt that she has done "Ruy Blas" better than "Hernani." The interest of the latter play is in the exhibition of passion at white heat; but Mrs. Crosland rather sobers down the diction for her English readers. It is natural to do so, but it involves an appreciable loss. In the statelier passages of "Ruy Blas" she is at her best, and a very good best it is—e.g., act iii., sc. 2:

"Oh, Charles the Fifth, in these dread times of  
shame  
And terror, oh, what dost thou in thy tomb,  
Most mighty Emperor? Arise—come, see  
The best supplanted by the very worst:  
This kingdom, now in agony—that was  
Constructed out of Empires—near its fall.  
It wants thine arm! Come to the rescue,  
Charles!

For Spain is dying, blotted out, self slain!  
Thy globe, which brightly shone in thy right  
hand,  
A dazzling sun that made the world believe  
That thenceforth at Madrid the day first  
dawn'd,  
Is now a dead star, that in the gloom grows less  
And less—a moon three quarters gnaw'd away,  
And still decreasing ne'er to rise again  
But be effaced by other nations."

For romantic interest, no doubt, readers of these translations will turn first to "Hernani"—yet eventually, I believe, most of them will feel that "Ruy Blas" is not only better translated, but also the finer play. Such, at least, is the impression Mrs. Crosland's work leaves on the present writer. Yet there are noble passages in her version of "Hernani," too. Let us take leave of it with one that will dwell on the mind as a permanent verdict on the play and its hero:

"I know  
That he existed formerly in dreams,  
Hernani, he whose eyes flashed like a sword,  
A man of night and of the hills, a man  
Proscribed, on whom was seen writ everywhere  
The one word vengeance."

E. D. A. MORSEHEAD.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Hibbert lecturer this year will be the Rev. Dr. E. Hatch, of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, who has taken for his subject "The Greek Influence on Christianity." The Hibbert lectures for 1886 by Prof. Rhys, the publication of which was delayed, are now nearly ready for issue.

NOW that Scotch Conservatism is without a morning daily organ, either in Edinburgh or in Glasgow (the *Scottish News* having ceased on Saturday to appear as a morning paper), there is some talk of establishing a weekly political review in Edinburgh.

WE are informed that Messrs. George Bell & Sons are about to publish the poems of the late Mr. George Morine, whose sonnet in Mr. Waddington's *English Sonnets by Poets of the Past* attracted so much attention. Mr. Morine, who was born at York in 1809, died about sixteen years ago, and bequeathed his poems in MS. to the Rev. Richard Wilton, vicar of Londesborough, a brother-poet, who has now written the memoir which is to be printed with the poems.

UNDER the title of *Chants of Labour* Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. will shortly publish a book of songs for the people, set to popular tunes, and edited by Mr. Edward Carpenter. The frontispiece, cover and title-page have been specially drawn by Mr. Walter Crane; and among the poets, living and dead, who have been laid under contribution are Burns, Shelley, Charles Kingsley, Walt Whitman, William Morris, J. R. Lowell, and T. D. Sullivan.

MR. JOSEPH THOMSON'S novel is now ready for the press. It will be called *Ulu*, and the name of Harris Smith will appear on the title-page as joint author with Mr. Thomson. The publishers are Messrs. Sampson Low.

DR. EALES, the author of "Via Crucis," has in the press a companion volume, entitled *Via Lucis*, relating to Eastertide. It is illustrated by Mr. Wyndham Hughes, and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

MESSRS. W. B. WHITTINGHAM & Co. announce a popular work by Mr. Edward P. Mathers, of Natal, entitled *Golden South Africa*; or, the Gold-fields Revisited. It will be illustrated with five original maps.

A SECOND edition of Miss Emily Lawless's *Ireland*, in the "Story of the Nations" Series, has been called for in three months.

MR. GEORGE MOORE'S new book, *Confessions of a Young Man* is being translated into French, and will shortly appear as a serial in the *Revue Indépendante*.

ON Friday next, February 24, Sir William W. Hunter, late director of statistics to the Government of India, will read a paper before the Society of Arts, entitled "Facts regarding the Religions of India, and their Influences on the Social Progress of the People." The Earl of Northbrook, at one time governor-general, will take the chair.

THE Shelley Society has issued to those members who have paid their subscriptions for this year its first set of four books, namely, the photo-lithographic facsimile of *The Mask of Anarchy* (1832); the other three are (1) the Shelley Society's *Papers*, part i., by Mr. Stopford Brooke, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, &c.; (2) the Shelley Society's *Note-Book*, part i.; (3) an Alphabetical Table of Contents to the three principal editions of Shelley's works. Four more books are in a forward state, and will be ready in June. Thus eight handsome books will be given for this year's subscription of a guinea. Some twenty new members have

recently joined the society, but more are still wanted. The hon. sec. is Mr. T. J. Wise, 127 Devonshire Road, Holloway, N.

THE action arising out of the preliminary arrangement for the Browning Society's production of "Strafford" in 1886 having been decided against Dr. Furnivall, some of his friends feel strongly that it would be unfair that the burden of the damages and costs should fall on him alone. A small committee, therefore, has been formed to collect subscriptions from members of the Browning Society and others. Contributions may be sent to either J. Dykes Campbell, 29 Albert-Hall Mansions, Kensington Gore, S.W.; or Walter B. Slater, 249 Camden Road, N.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two *Annals*, both of which have appeared this year a week or two earlier than previously. Of the *Statesman's Year-Book* (Macmillan), edited by Mr. Scott Keltie, it is enough to say that this invaluable volume is now in its twenty-fifth year, and that its bulk has grown to just over 1,000 pages. *Hazell's Annual Cyclopaedia* (Hodder & Stoughton), though only three years of age, is evidently thriving. If the number of pages has been reduced by 60, the total of articles has been raised to more than 3,000, partly by excluding information that has served its turn in former issues. We may here specially call attention to the articles on Assyriology, Biblical Archaeology, Egyptology, and Mythology, each of which conveys a large amount of information, up to the latest date, in a concise form. Altogether, the editor, Mr. E. D. Price, is to be congratulated on the success of his continuous efforts to make this book indispensable to the ordinary reader of the daily newspaper.

## THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

DR. E. B. TYLOR, Mr. Charles Elton, Mr. A. N. Palmer, Mr. Sidney Hartland, and Mr. F. E. Sawyer, will contribute papers to the first issue of the new *Archaeological Review*. Mr. Elton writes on the Picts of Galloway, and Dr. Tylor introduces the anthropological section to the readers. A Blue-book account, lost amid official correspondence, of the tribes of Gambia will be published, and a glossary of Wilts agricultural words originally printed in 1813. This latter will be accompanied by some notes from Prof. Skeat. As an appendix to the *Review*, a portion of an index of papers contributed to the various archaeological societies of Great Britain up to 1886 will be from time to time printed and pagged separately. Other indexes will be given, and these will form a novel feature of the new review, which is resolved to render practical help to all interested in archaeology.

MR. GLADSTONE will contribute an article on Irish affairs to the next number of the *Contemporary Review*, and Sir Lyon Playfair will write in the same number on the condition of trade and technical education.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD will contribute a paper to the March number of the *National Review*, which will also contain articles by the Warden of Merton on "Ireland"; on "The Reform of the House of Lords," by the Hon. G. N. Curzon; and on "Female Suffrage," by Mrs. Fawcett, in reply to Mr. Goldwin Smith.

THE March number of *Time* will contain "Work and Workers, No. III.—Private Secretaries," by One of Them; "Old Church Wine in New Bottles," by Prebendary Harry Jones; "The Thermometer of Political Reputations," by the Hon. Randolph Stewart; "India's Undeveloped Military Resources," by Edward Lawrence, of Bombay Civil Service; a short story by Annie Thomas, &c.

THE *Bookworm* for March will open with an article, entitled "Shakspeare's Physiognomy," by the editor. Among other contents will be the conclusion of Mr. Charles P. Johnson's paper on first editions of Charles Dickens's works; an account of Dr. Williams's library, by Mr. A. C. Bickley; and the *jeu d'esprit*, "The Bookworm's Story," which appeared in the second number, is continued under the title "Our *Modus Vivendi*."

THE March number of *Art and Letters* will contain "Afloat," II., by Guy de Maupassant; "Lilith," by Chesneau; "Miremonde," by Lanjol; "Antonin Mercie," by Philippe Gille; "The Red Gendarme," II., by T. Gautier fils.

"ILLUSTRATIONS" will henceforth be conducted by a limited company, with Mr. Francis George Heath as managing director.

## UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

THE senate of Glasgow University have elected Prof. Max Müller to be the first Gifford lecturer on natural theology. The tenure is for two years, which may be renewed once only. The emoluments consist of the interest of the late Lord Gifford's bequest of £25,000. The lecturer is required to give at least twenty public lectures annually.

DR. A. A. MACDONELL, at present Taylorian teacher of German at Oxford, has been appointed deputy to the Boden professor of Sanskrit. Mr. Macdonell won the Taylorian scholarship in German in 1876, the Davis scholarship in Chinese in 1877, and the Boden scholarship in Sanskrit in 1878. A few years ago he obtained the degree of Ph.D. at Leipzig, with a thesis in philology. He was the only representative from Oxford at the Oriental Congress at Vienna, two years ago. In 1886 he edited an abridged edition of Prof. Max Müller's *Sanskrit Grammar*; and still more recently he has, we believe, been lecturing for Sir Monier Williams, whose deputy he has now become.

IT is stated that Sir Monier Williams has been appointed Duff lecturer at Edinburgh, where he will deliver a course of lectures on "Buddhism."

IN congregation at Oxford, next Tuesday, it will be proposed to grant £300 for two years out of the Boden Fund to Prof. Max Müller, for giving instruction in Vedic literature; and also £150 towards the excavations now being carried on in Cyprus by Mr. Ernest Gardner and others.

GEN. RICHARD STRACHEY, president of the Royal Geographical Society, is delivering a course of lectures at Cambridge, in the museum of archaeology, on "The Principles of Geography."

DR. CHARLES WALDSTEIN, curator of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, announces a course of six evening lectures, to be delivered this term and next, on "Ruskin's Work as Critic and Philosopher."

THE collection of eggs of British birds formed by the late J. P. Wilmot has been presented to the University of Cambridge by Lady Caroline and Mr. C. H. Russell. This collection is historical, as having furnished many of the specimens figured or described in Hewitson's *British Oology*, notably a very fine egg of the extinct great auk, which now fetches more than £100 at auction sales.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has accepted an invitation to speak on "Home Rule" at the Oxford Union on Wednesday next, February 22; and Mr. John Morley on the following Wednesday. We believe that neither of these now distinguished orators took part in the Union debates in their undergraduate days.



THE last number (26) of *Bibliographical Contributions*, issued by the Library of Harvard University, consists of a catalogue of Carlyle's books relating to Oliver Cromwell and Frederick the Great, which were bequeathed by him to Harvard. The total number of volumes seems not to exceed 250, of which only about fifty relate to Cromwell. Most bear Carlyle's autograph, and many are enriched with characteristic MS. jottings from his pen. Here is a specimen, in an anonymous *Life of Charles, Prince of Lorraine* (London: 1746):

"What stupidest son of Adam can have written this?—a dunghill; and in it not 'pearls' but half a handful of old nails. Ohe! 4 Feb., 1859."

The catalogue, which has been compiled by Mr. William Coolidge Lane, further contains a heliotype of the cast from the original death-mask of Cromwell, which was given to Carlyle by Mr. Thomas Woolner (the present owner of the mask), and which has been presented to the Harvard library by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

THE first number of a series to be called "Beihefte zum Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen," consists of a print of the names in the register of the University of Paris for the year 1464, edited by Dr. Max Spürgatis, of Strasbourg, with a facsimile. The publisher is Harrassowitz, of Leipzig; but it may be obtained in this country from Mr. David Nutt.

#### ORIGINAL VERSE.

TO HIS LOVE

(WHO IS YOUNGER THAN HE).

WHAT shall I call thee—Song-bird? Sweetheart mine?

How shall I woo thee? . . . if, in truth, I dare  
To cast my shadow on that path of thine;  
To braid my silver with thy golden hair!

How shall I woo thee? Stretching forth my hands,  
As elms in spring stretch forth their boughs to greet

Wing'd wanderers from sunny far-off lands?  
Ah, seek some younger, fresher shade, my sweet!

Thy nest should be a bow'r of blossoms rare;  
Thy shade should be all perfume, and thy lay  
Pour'd forth upon the summer-spiced air  
Of some soft clime, where it is always May.

Alas, my boughs are tempest-toss'd and shorn!  
My roots have struck the rock—my leaves are shed.

Shall winter mate with spring, or eve with morn?  
Despair with hope? The living with the dead?

Yet come, if come thou wilt! For well-nigh due  
Is God's great miracle, when earth and sky,  
Mountain, and moor, and copse their youth renew—  
And if the daisies, dearest, why not I?

I wak'd last night from dreams of spring, and, lo!  
The first dear crocus shows its head to-day;  
And yonder limes are crimson'd with the glow  
Of the imprison'd summer! Come away!

Away, dear love, to meet and greet the spring!  
Unfold, ye buds! Laugh out in leaf, ye trees!  
Come, perfum'd winds, your laden sweetness bring

From Tropic isles beyond the Western seas!

Sing, sing, ye thrushes! To our Northern shore,  
Dear swallows, from the purple East fly fast!  
Darkness and doubt and winter are no more—  
The eternal youth of Hope is mine at last!

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

PROF. DANA, the famous American geologist, has, it appears, re-affirmed a doctrine which, if true, must cover with confusion the too forward champions both of science and of

Biblical criticism. His article, in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (April, 1885, pp. 201-224), has drawn forth a reply from Canon Driver in the *Andover Review* (December, 1887). We refer to it here because there may be some who are inclined to accept Prof. Dana's conclusions upon trust, in ignorance of the methods by which they are obtained, and which, as the Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford shows, set at defiance every principle of interpretation and language. The tone of Canon Driver's article leaves nothing to be desired. He admits the supremacy of Prof. Dana within his own sphere, and claims less for Biblical criticism than some of his colleagues might desire. He has also taken a great deal of trouble—as not only this but other articles evince—to master the details of scientific investigations into the "genesis" of things; and on this, as well as on other grounds, we anticipate that both men of science like Prof. Dana and Sir J. W. Dawson (whose statements are also here criticised), and literary men like Mr. Gladstone (see *Nineteenth Century*, vol. xix.) will accept Canon Driver's reply as within its own sphere final, and as an important contribution to the general question. Of course, it may still be asked, Does not the discussion, as thus conducted, presuppose that which historical critics are seldom willing to admit, viz., that the Hebrew Scriptures do sometimes contain statements on subjects entirely beyond the mental horizon of the writers? and, would it not be better first of all to settle this question of fact, with which, of course, literary critics are alone competent to deal? There are other schools of Christian apologetics than that with which Prof. Driver may be supposed, we think, in this article to identify himself. But at any rate, his position as a representative philologist renders it quite impossible for such misinterpretations as Prof. Dana's to be re-affirmed in future. We may, in passing, give a word of well-deserved praise to Canon Driver's *Critical Notes on the International Sunday-School Lessons from the Pentateuch* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons). Fortunate are the Sunday-school teachers who require and can digest such thorough and lucid teaching on the Pentateuch from a point of view at once critical and positive. To students and clergymen, at any rate, the book may be earnestly commended. We only regret its fragmentary character, the cause of which is explained in the preface.

THE principal articles in the *Revista Contemporanea* for January are "The Budget of Education," by S. Fatigato, showing how much less than other nations Spain spends on education in proportion to her revenue—1 to 1½ per cent. against 6½ in Belgium, and 4 in England. Francisco Lastres treats of the dissolution of marriage, stating that ecclesiastical law is still supreme in Spain in questions relating to marriage. Rodriguez-Ferrer concludes his account of the African traveller, Manuel Iradier, and advocates greater attention to the colonies and the navy. There is an interesting sketch of the life of Ribera, by Emilio Chauli. N. Acero finishes his archaeological account of Baza, and fixes the site of other Roman cities in Murcia. F. de Paula Villadar makes it probable that Alvaro de Bazan, the first Marquis de Santa Cruz, was born at Granada, and not at Guadix.

THE *Boletín* of the Real Academia de la Historia for January highly praises Dr. A. Neubauer's mediaeval Jewish chronicles in the "Anecdota Oxoniensia," and proposes the translation of portions of them into Spanish. Manuel Danvila prints the acts and budget of the Cortés of 1655, which are full of interest. The proposals for increasing the revenue range between novelties like free entry of all imports

and worn-out expedients, as debasement of the coinage. The treasury received less than one-third of the sum raised on some taxes, and less than one-seventh on others. We notice a payment of 40,000 crowns to the Conde de Nafort for a levy of 1,500 Irishmen, and 3,050 other Irish troops in Spain are mentioned. The *Boletín* is rich in Hebrew inscriptions and in notices of the condition of the Jews, especially at Jerez. In 1459, Enrique IV. declares that their persecution is "against the tenor and form of the Apostolic Bulls and the laws of my kingdoms."

#### SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ACHELIS, H. Das Symbol d. Fisches u. die Fischlenkmäler der römischen Katakomben. Marburg: Elwert. 2 M.  
ANTONA-TRAVERSI, C. Studi su Giacomo Leopardi. Con notizie e documenti sconosciuti e inediti. Naples: Detken. 5 fr.  
BIRT, Th. Zwei politische Satiren d. alten Rom. Marburg: Elwert. 2 M. 20 Pf.  
DE LA BRUNELLE, Gudin. Histoire de Beaumarchais: mémoires inédits publiés sur les manuscrits originaux par Maurice Tournoux. Paris: Plon. 6 fr.  
FABRE, A. Les Ennemis de Chapelain. Paris: Thorin. 10 fr.  
JOUIN, H. Esthétique du Sculpteur. Paris: Renouard. 6 fr.  
LEHAUCOURT, P. Les expéditions françaises au Tonkin. Paris: Spectateur Militaire. 8 fr.  
LOUIS, F. Histoire de la poésie mise en rapport avec la civilisation. Tomes 1 et 2. Paris: Thorin. 5 fr.  
NEUWIRTH, J. Geschichte der christlichen Kunst in Böhmen bis zum Aussterben der Premysliden. Prag: Calve. 10 M.  
OLDENBERG, K. Der russische Nihilismus von seinen Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 3 M. 61 Pf.

##### HISTORY, LAW, ETC.

- ACTA Pontificum Romanorum inedita III. 3. Bd. 2. Abth. Indices. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer. 6 M. 50 Pf.  
GESCHICHTSCHREIBER, die preussischen, des XVI. u. XVII. Jahrh. 5. Bd. 1. Hälfte. J. Hoppe's Geschichte d. ersten schwedisch-polnischen Kriegs in Preussen. Hrsz. v. M. Toeppen. 1. Hälfte. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 5 M.  
HERMANN, O. Die Gefechtsführung abendländischer Heere im Orient in der Epoche d. ersten Kreuzzugs. Marburg: Elwert. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
LAVOCAT. Procès des frères et de l'ordre du Temple. Paris: Plon. 7 fr. 50 c.  
LESSER, F. Erzbischof Poppo v. Trier (1016-1047). Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte d. deutschen Episkopats vor Ausbruch d. Investiturstreites. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
LIBER, der cancellarius apostolicus vom J. 1330 u. der Status palatii abbreviatus Dietrich v. Nieheim. Hrsz. v. G. Eder. Leipzig: Veit. 7 M.  
MONUMENTA Germaniae paedagogica. Hrsz. v. K. Kehrbach. 4 u. 5. Bd. Berlin: Hofmann. 27 M.  
UNTERSUCHUNGEN, historische. 9. Hft. Die wirtschaftliche Blüte Spaniens im 16. Jahrh. u. ihr Verfall. Von K. Hebler. Berlin: Gaertner. 5 M.  
WLASSAK, M. Römische Prozessgesetze. 1. Abthg. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 6 M.

##### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- CARRAU, L. La Philosophie religieuse en Angleterre depuis Locke jusqu'à nos jours. Paris: Alcan. 5 fr.  
EUCKEN, R. Die Einheit des Geisteslebens in Bewusstsein u. That der Menschheit. Leipzig: Veit. 10 M.  
MAYR, G. Südamerikanische Formiden. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 2 M. 80 Pf.

##### PHILOLOGY.

- COMMENTARIA in Aristotelem Graeca. Editio consilio et auctoritate Academiae litterarum regiae Borussiae. Vol. VI. pars 2. Aesopii in metaphysica commentaria. Ed. M. Hayduck. Berlin: Reimer. 19 M.  
LEIDING, H. Die Sprache der Cynewulfschen Dichtungen Crist, Juliana u. Elene. Marburg: Elwert. 1 M. 80 Pf.  
SCHULZ, J. G. Attische Verbal-Formen, alphabetisch zusammengestellt auf Grund v. Inschriften u. Autoren. Prag: Storch. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
ULRICH, J. Susanna. Ein oberengadin. Drama. d. XVI. Jahrh. Mit Anmerkungen. Grammatik u. Glossar. Frauenfeld: Huber. 3 M.  
WAHLUND, C., et H. de FEILTZEN. Les Enfances Vivien: chanson de geste, publiée pour la première fois d'après les manuscrits de Paris, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Londres et Milan. Paris: Vieweg. 6 fr.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE IMPORTANCE OF OLD BOOK-BINDINGS.

London: Feb. 14, 1888.

The importance of gathering together, calendaring, and carefully preserving all docu-

ments relating to the history of the past has been so often insisted on in the ACADEMY that I doubt not you will allow me to make use of your widely-circulated columns to call attention to a storehouse of such documents, by no means unimportant, which has hitherto escaped the attention of all but a very small number of persons. I allude to materials used in the binding of old books.

Our cathedral and collegiate church libraries contain a considerable number of old books and registers in their original bindings. The earliest of these are composed of wooden boards covered with leather and lined with parchment. But parchment being expensive, leaves of old MSS., then considered useless, were often employed for this purpose. Later on wooden boards were discarded, and the binders substituted for them a pad composed of a number of sheets of paper and one or two of vellum. In the earlier days of typography, when printers were their own binders, they used for this purpose their own waste, proof, or cancelled sheets; and, as my regretted friend, Mr. H. Bradshaw, the late learned librarian of Cambridge, has pointed out, these fragments often afford most valuable evidence towards the solution of difficulties still remaining unsettled in the history of printing. They also often furnish a clue to the identification of the binder of the volume.

In this country, owing to the change of religion, a vast number of liturgical MSS. and printed books fell into the hands of the binders, and were used not only to line books, but also to cover registers. In one library which I visited recently, I found MS. fragments dating from as early as the seventh century, including not only leaves of liturgical and theological MSS., but portions of household accounts of English sovereigns and bishops. In another, I found leaves of an unknown tract, printed with Caxton's types, an autograph musical composition of Dr. R. Fairfax, and leaves of a fifteenth-century register of the chapter of Salisbury Cathedral.

Of late years, more attention has been paid to the care of the books in these ancient libraries, and many volumes have been rebound, many more, perhaps, are being, or will be, rebound; and, alas! too often the old covers have disappeared, together with the unexamined fragments they contained. Such has also been the fate of many a register in the probate courts, and, doubtless, of very many more in private possession.

I would venture to suggest the urgent importance of a thorough examination of the book-covers in all our cathedral and collegiate church libraries, as also of all registers in the probate courts prior to 1600, and of the drawing up of a calendar of the fragments—these might be classed as MS. historical, liturgical, musical, and varia—and printed. In all cases any trade-marks or stamps on the bindings in which these fragments occur should be carefully noted, as these may often lead up to the discovery of other fragments of a valuable document or work. Years ago, I found in an old binding, stamped with the trade-mark of Paul van Verdebeke, a Bruges binder of the commencement of the sixteenth century, a fragment of a book printed by John Bortoen; and the subsequent examination of other bindings bearing the same mark led to the recovery of a notable portion of a volume of which no other copy is known. I am convinced that if this work is undertaken even at this, the eleventh, hour, there is a very good chance both of saving a considerable number of interesting historical, liturgical, palaeographical, and musical documents, and of clearing up the history of early typography.

I would further urge that single, loose leaves are of little value by themselves; but that, if all those now lying useless inside old book

covers could be brought together, say in the British Museum, not only is there a strong probability of uniting leaves of altogether unknown books, but also a positive certainty that many of the incomplete breviaries, missals, and early printed books of Caxton, Winkin de Worde, Pynson, and others, in our national collection might have their missing leaves supplied. The surplus stock of detached leaves should, in my opinion, be used to complete deficiencies in similar books in the University and other public libraries, precedence being given to the claims of those who had contributed most to the general stock.

Many such fragments are also to be found in private libraries; and I would take this opportunity of urging collectors to submit to the previous examination of some competent person any old books they may decide on having rebound. Not long ago £102 10s. was paid for a portion of the contents of one cover of a volume bound in the early years of the sixteenth century. I could mention many other instances of valuable documents being found in old book covers did I not fear to encroach too much on your valuable space.

W. H. JAMES WEALE.

#### THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN POET.

London: Feb. 14, 1883.

I am a little surprised to find that, in his *Australian Ballads and Rhymes*, Mr. Douglas Sladen makes no mention of Charles Lamb's and Wordsworth's friend, Barron Field, and that your reviewer does not pull him up for the omission. Field's *First Fruits of Australian Poetry* was privately printed by him at Sydney, New South Wales (where he was a judge of the Supreme Court), in 1819, and was reviewed by Lamb in Leigh Hunt's *Examiner* for January 16, 1820. The review is reprinted in the popular editions of Lamb's "Works," unfortunately without the quotation he made of the capital verses on the kangaroo. The privately printed volume would appear to have contained only two poems: "Botany Bay Flowers" and "The Kangaroo"; but with these Field printed several others in the appendix to his *Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales: by Several Hands*, published by John Murray in 1825. Mr. Field's verses are strictly "Australian," and deserved the place of honour in any collection such as Mr. Sladen's.

J. DYKES CAMPBELL.

#### AINU FAIRY TALES.

London: Feb. 13, 1883.

Prof. Chamberlain, of Tokyo, who has already earned the gratitude of many little people (and of some big folk too) by his renderings of Japanese fairy-tales, has begun a series of little stories gathered from Ainu lips, of which the two which have just appeared, *The Hunter in Fairyland* and *The Birds' Party*, will be found no less interesting, and even more novel, than those of more Southern origin. These little brochures are daintily printed and got up, and very quaintly illustrated in colours by a Japanese artist, the very covers being pictured all over with representations of Ainu men and women, weapons, houses, and utensils, and with scenes from the stories. The tales show how like are the workings of the fancy in primitive peoples all over the world, and how universal the yearning after some happier existence than that which we have to lead from day to day.

F. V. DICKINS.

#### "FORS MAXIMILIANI."

Oxford: Feb. 11, 1888.

As our (non-lecturing) Professor of Comparative Philology was not in a position to contravene

any one of the statements in my short note, his lengthy communication to you is mainly taken up by an interesting list of books he has read lately, and by arguments tending to show that my letter was so trivial that it ought never to have appeared in the ACADEMY at all. May I be allowed as briefly as possible to recite the circumstances under which my note was sent to the ACADEMY? This will be my best answer to the charge that it was a triviality and an impertinence.

A short time ago there appeared in the *Saturday Review* a notice of the *Biographies of Words* in which the reviewer, as a humble seeker after truth, asked whether there was any phonetic difficulty in the way of connecting *Fors* with *ferre*. To this question Prof. Max Müller vouchsafed a very decided reply in a postscript to a letter in answer to Mr. Andrew Lang, which appeared in the ACADEMY. He said that the answer that philology gave was that *Fors* could not be connected with *ferre*, because (quoting the authority of Brugmann) an Indo-European *er* remains *er* in Latin. Of course, it was quite obvious to any one who had read Brugmann that this argument of Prof. Max Müller's was irrelevant and misleading. But this statement was made publicly in the ACADEMY. What reason was there why the irrelevancy should not be exposed without delay in the same journal? Prof. Max Müller says that my note dealt with an "obsolete" controversy. This is hardly correct. It dealt with a mistake of his own which had that very day seen the light. The professor is contemptuous about the shortness of my note. Is not brevity a more pardonable fault than sending you a letter full of personalities and other irrelevant matter, and steadily ignoring the main question in dispute?

I think it would have been better if Prof. Max Müller had not called up the memory of the discussion between us about *cālin*. He must know as well as I do that his equation of *cālin* with the Latin *cālinum* is absolutely untenable. I am glad to hear, as I do for the first time from his letter, that my suggestion as to its etymology had been made before. It matters not one straw who may be the first to hit upon a derivation. The important question is, Is it in accordance with history, and with well-ascertained phonetic laws? That Prof. Max Müller's etymologies are not always so, I may perhaps be able to show on some other occasion.

A. L. MAYHEW.

P.S.—It has been suggested to me that Prof. Max Müller's letter was in form a commentary on the statement I impugned. It may be convenient to place together text and commentary.

Text: "The word *Fors* cannot be derived from *ferre*. . . . The root *bhar* is an *ē* root, and in Latin this original *ē* remains unchanged before *r*."

Commentary: "This means that the particular root *bhar* does not usually appear in Latin with Ablaut [though, as I have always known and taught, plenty of other *ē* roots do]; therefore the single apparent instance of such a phenomenon is likely not to be genuine."

Could any "eminent divine" do better than this, though the text were from the Bible, and the comment were a desperate attempt to defend an incredible dogma?—A. L. M.

#### DANISH PLACE-NAMES AROUND LONDON.

London: Feb. 9, 1888.

As to Wandsworth, Mr. Stevenson may be right about this coming from the personal name Wendel, but he should not forget that there is a place-name Vandel in Denmark;\* and I, for one, believe that hundreds of the names of our

\* There is also a Brent the double of our Thames tributary.



English villages were simply reproductions by Danish settlers of their home-names. Very few know or care to recognise so simple a way of accounting why a place was named; but, taking the metropolis as a centre, we find that many place-names near it are absolutely identical with those of Danish villages. I do not think the absolute identities of so many\* places near London with Danish place-names has ever been pointed out before, so some may not be uninteresting.

The names in brackets are villages to be found in Danish gazetteers. Among other identities are London† (Lunden—several), The Hope (Hope), Foreland (Forumland and Foreland Fjord), Tilbury (Tilsbjerg), Greenwich (Grönnevig), Woolwich (Ulvig), Wanstead (Vanstead), Rainham (Ranum), Limehouse (Lymose), Foulham † (Foulum), Turnham (Tjørneholm), Walham Green (øholm), Sunbury (Sonnebberg), Egham (Egholm), Balham (Ballum), Riverhead ‡ (Roevehede), Guildford (Gylteford), Ealing (Eiling), Hampstead (Hammestad), Graveney (Graveney), Hackney (Aakenoes), Bromley (Bromelle), and West-ham (Vesterholm).

Of places beginning the same as Danish place-names, there are Hammersmith (Hammer-shuus), Isleworth (Islegaard), Gunnersbury (Gunnarskjær), Gravesend (Gravensteen), Cars-holton (Karsholt), Swanscombe (Svanevig), Brixton (Brixgaard), Camberwell (Kammer-gaarde), &c.

One is apt to forget what strong evidences of Danish settlements there are all round about London, e.g., Clapham, known in connexion with Osgod Clapa a Dane, and how many *bys*, *oes* and *fleets* there are, as Gunnersby, Harrow, Hounslow, Taplow, Northfleet, &c. But I fear the suggestions made above afford too simple a way of accounting how some of our villages got their names to find favour with antiquaries.

WALTER RYE.

#### PARIS AND TRISTAN IN THE "INFERNO."

London: Feb. 7, 1888.

In a letter to the ACADEMY some months back (October 1), on the above subject, I quoted a passage from Chaucer's *Legende of Goode Women* in support of the view that the Paris of *Inferno* v. 67, who is coupled by Dante with Tristan, was intended to be the Paris of classical fame, and not the Paris of mediæval romance. In the passage referred to Chaucer couples together "Ysode and Eleyne"; and I find the two again coupled in one of the *Chansons Royales* of Eustache Deschamps, who belongs to the second half of the fourteenth century:

"Qu'est devenuz Denys, le roy felon,  
Job le courtois, Thobie et leur lignée,  
Aristote, Ypocras, et Platon,  
Judich, Hester, bonne Penelopee,  
Royns Dydo, Pallas, Juno, Medee,  
Guenievre, Ysult et la tresbelle Helaine,  
Palamides, Tristan a tout s'espée?  
Ilz sont tous mors, ce monde est chose vaine."

The above is from the ballad numbered CCCLXVIII. in Vol. III. of the edition of Deschamps published by the Société des Anciens Textes Français.

PAGET TOYNBEE.

#### THE PUBLISHING PRICE OF LARGE PAPER EDITIONS.

Oxford: Feb. 10, 1888.

There has grown up within the last year or two a custom in publishing which falls very

\* And the partial identities of others.  
† It is suggestive that there is a London-*thorpe* in Lincolnshire.  
‡ We know the Danes wintered there.  
§ Which is not the head of any river.

hard on the book-buyer—viz., putting no fixed price upon a book. To give an instance. When Mr. Lang's translation of *Aucassin and Nicolette* was advertised, it was announced that a certain number of copies would be issued on large paper. Anxious to secure two copies, I ordered a copy from two booksellers. When the book came out I happened to see a copy in a shop window and bought it at 14s. 6d. On coming back to Oxford my copies, previously ordered, were sent in. On asking the book-sellers how much I was to pay, the one charged 15s., the other £1 1s.

Unless some change is made, lovers of fine books will hesitate to order large paper copies when they have no guarantee that the price may not be exorbitant.

After the book has appeared it may often rise in price; but those who have ordered copies months before have surely a right to be protected from exorbitant overcharge.

E. GORDON DUFF.

#### THE CANARY ISLANDS.

London: Feb. 8, 1888.

Your review (ACADEMY, February 4) of my book, *Tenerife and its Six Satellites*, seems to require some answer from me.

It is suggested that I have insufficiently consulted original authorities, and your reviewer would like to have a list of the books which I have seen on the subject. That is impossible, for two reasons: (1) their number is ninety-one—a list of titles too long, I fear, for your columns; and (2) about eighty of these only treat of parts of the islands, or are not really original authorities. In the earlier chapters of my book I have mentioned the really valuable, i.e., original, authorities that exist on the subject.

Now, with regard to a few of your reviewer's corrections:—(1) A certain amount of misprints there may be. They will all be corrected in the second edition. (2) As to the spelling of some of the local names, many of them are, of course, mere approximations, formed according to native pronunciation. There is no literary authority for authentic spelling in these cases. It is rash to be dogmatic, as your reviewer is, as to the spelling of a Guanche name. (3) The accuracy of my maps is, no doubt, open to comment. In the absence of any topographical surveys, I had to rely upon private observations, made roughly in the course of travelling. Even so, I doubt whether any one lives who is competent to point out many serious inaccuracies in them. (4) Of my husband's and Mr. Bécher-vaise's original meteorological observations your reviewer says nothing.

Your reviewer errs in supposing that I ever intended to write a scientific, botanical, or historical work. I went to the islands with the avowed intention of writing a modern work of travel that would induce others to travel there, and would give a true account of the present inhabitants. This, I maintain, I have done.

In conclusion, I have only to repeat what I say in my book, that criticisms founded upon a partial knowledge of these islands is apt to be most misleading.

OLIVIA M. STONE.

#### SIR HENRY MAINE.

Oxford: Feb. 11, 1888.

In your notice of the late Sir Henry Maine in to-day's ACADEMY (p. 97), you say "We believe that none of the addresses have been published which he delivered as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta." This is a slight slip; for, in the third and following editions of *Village Communities* (1876), you will find three such addresses, namely,

those delivered in 1864, 1865, and 1866. The author states in the preface that these three addresses "have not before been printed in this country," though, doubtless, they appeared in India soon after their delivery.

May I also point out that the same third edition includes several other essays and lectures originally published independently, e.g., the *Cambridge Essays* (1856) article on "Roman Law and Legal Education," the *Fortnightly* review of "Sir James Stephen's Introduction to the Indian Evidence Act," and the Rede Lecture (1875) on the "Effects of Observation of India on Modern European Thought"—thus containing in a collected form his scattered juridical as distinguished from his journalistic writings?

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Feb. 20, 5 p.m. London Institution: "Contemporary Novelists," by the Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth.

8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Antiquities recently discovered in the Acropolis of Athens," by Mr. A. S. Murray.

8 p.m. Victoria Institute: "Babylonian Civilization," by Mr. Boscawen.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "Yeast: its Morphology and Culture," IV., by Mr. A. Gordon Salomon.

8 p.m. Aristotelian: "The Real Essence of Religion," by the Rev. E. P. Scrymgeour.

TUESDAY, February 21, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Before and after Darwin," VI., by Prof. G. J. Romanes.

4 p.m. Colonial Institute: Annual Meeting, Election of President and Council; Adoption of the Report and the Statement of Accounts.

7.45 p.m. Statistical: "Canadian Railway and Commercial Statistics," by Mr. J. G. Colmer.

8 p.m. Civil Engineers: Discussion, "The Economic Use of the Plane-Table in Topographical Surveying," by Mr. Josiah Pierce.

8.30 p.m. Zoological: "The *Azygos Vela* of the *Anurous Amphibia*," by Prof. G. B. Howes; "Palaeontological Contributions to Selachian Morphology," by Mr. A. Smith-Woodward; "Mammals obtained by Mr. G. F. Gaumer on Cozumel and Ruatan Islands, Gulf of Honduras," by Mr. Oldfield Thomas.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, 3 p.m. University College: Barlow Lecture, "A Critical Discussion of Selected Passages from Dante," II., by the Rev. Dr. E. Moore.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Technical Education Bill," by Mr. Swire Smith.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 2.30 p.m. British Museum: "The Languages and Races of the Babylonian Empire," IV., by Mr. G. Bertin.

3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Early Secular Choral Music," with Illustrations, III., by Prof. Hubert Parry.

3 p.m. University College: Barlow Lecture: "A Critical Discussion of Selected Passages from Dante," III., by the Rev. Dr. E. Moore.

5 p.m. Hellenic: "Greek Architectural Mouldings," by Mr. H. H. Statham; "A Visit to some Museums of Northern Europe," by Mr. L. R. Farsell.

7 p.m. London Institution: "Historical Development of Music from Bach to Liszt," by Mr. Carl Armbruster.

8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Ancient Engraved Gems," by Mr. A. S. Murray.

8 p.m. Telegraph Engineers: "The Present State of Fire Telegraphy," by Herr R. von Fischer Treuenfeld.

8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24, 7.50 p.m. Civil Engineers: Students' Meeting, "The Erection of the Superstructure of the Forth Bridge," by Mr. A. J. Knowles.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Facts regarding the Religions of India, and their Influences on the Social Progress of the People," by Sir W. W. Hunter.

8 p.m. Quækett: Annual General Meeting—President's Address.

9 p.m. Royal Institution: "Westminster Abbey," by Dean Bradley.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Experimental Optics," VI., by Lord Rayleigh.

8 p.m. Physical: "The Efficiency of Incandescent Lamps with Direct and Alternate Currents," by Prof. W. E. Ayrton and Prof. John Perry; "Observations on the Height and Length of Ocean Waves," by the Hon. Ralph Abercrombie.

"Experiments on Electrolysis," by Mr. W. W. Haldane Gee; "The Temperature at which Nickel begins suddenly to lose its Magnetic Properties," by Mr. Herbert Tomlinson.

3.45 p.m. Botanic: General Meeting.

## SCIENCE.

## MATHEMATICAL BOOKS.

*The American Journal of Mathematics.* Vol. X., No. 1. (Baltimore.) Prof. Sylvester's course of "Lectures on the Theory of Reciprocants" (pp. 1-16) are here brought to a close. Both the author and reporter are to be congratulated on having successfully carried out the plan originally laid down by them, and we trust we shall have equally good work on the same or similar lines in future issues. We have the abstracts of thirty-three lectures, actually delivered, and some simpler matter is worked up into a quasi-thirty-fourth lecture on "probably the most difficult problem in elimination which has been effected up to the present time." The succeeding paper—"Algebraic Surfaces, of which every Plane-section is Unicursal in the Light of  $n$  Dimensional geometry" (pp. 17-28), by E. H. Moore, jun—gives another proof of a theorem recently established by Picard (*Kronecker's Journal of Mathematics*, 1886 (pp. 71-78), and develops several allied propositions in the geometry of dimensions. Mr. Morgan Jenkins (pp. 29-41) simplifies, in his remarks on "Prof. Cayley's extension of Arbogast's Methods of Derivations," a paper read before the Royal Society in December, 1860. It is a paper well suited for this journal, as it is accompanied by several tables which would be rather cramped in the ordinary journals. In the "Properties of a Complete Table of Symmetric Functions" (pp. 42-46), Capt. P. A. Macmahon establishes some remarkable features of a tabulation set forth by Mr. Durfee in vol. v. Oskar Bolza writes "On Binary Sextics, with Linear Transformations into Themselves" (p. 47-70)—an investigation undertaken at Prof. Klein's suggestion. Prof. Cayley gives the sequel to his former communication on "The Transformation of Elliptic Functions" (pp. 71-93), and Prof. Woolsey Johnson (pp. 94-98), closes the number with a "Symbolic Treatment of Exact Linear Differential Equations." A feature of very high interest in connexion with the present number is that it is accompanied by an excellent likeness of Prof. Sylvester, with autograph signature—an example that we trust may be followed in the case of one or two more of our veteran mathematicians.

*A Text-Book of Algebra.* By W. Steadman Aldis. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.) This work is the embodiment of lectures on algebra delivered to students in the College of Physical Science at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, when the author was Professor of Mathematics there. This fact accounts for the mode of treatment adopted. It is not so much a book for elementary students—i.e., for boys at school—as for students of a more advanced type who are going over the subjects again, and who wish to get some insight into the principles of algebra. In his preface, the author states that he "has endeavoured to place the subject on a foundation of strict reasoning," and a comparatively large amount of space is therefore devoted to the discussion of "first principles." In this, Prof. Aldis has succeeded very well; and, though it does not go so deep as Prof. Chrystal's recent treatise does, yet it is a valuable introduction, and a manifest departure from the old type of book. It is not, then, a work got out for candidates who require the latest "tips" in their preparation for scholarship and other examinations, but for "persons who have not the opportunity, enjoyed by students in the old universities, of access to large libraries, or intercourse with other mathematical scholars." There are four sections. In the first are contained nine chapters devoted to arithmetical notions, algebraical laws, the four elementary

rules (in three chapters), highest common divisor, fractional forms, indices, and surds. The second section consists of seven chapters, treating of simple and quadratic equations, square and cube roots (with application to cubic equations), and one on determinants—another instance of the prominence now given to this subject in elementary training. Section three, in eight chapters, takes up the general subject of series, beginning with permutations and combinations, the ordinary progressions, the binomial and polynomial theorems, indeterminate co-efficients and recurring series, some special series, and logarithms with the exponential series. The concluding section discusses arithmetical applications—as ratio and proportion, continued fractions, indeterminate equations, inequalities, theory of numbers, and probabilities. Out of the 774 articles 283 are devoted to the first section. It will be seen that the usual subjects are taken, though in a somewhat different order; but one fault is that the more advanced parts are not treated at any length—in fact, some properties strike us as being conspicuous by their absence; and there is no advance here upon the old books. From its size one would have expected more than we find; but we can strongly commend the early part of the work as containing a clearly reasoned account of first principles. The examples are both excellently chosen and very numerous; and at the end, in the "Answers," Prof. Aldis has given some very useful hints, which will be a boon to students reading the work without the aid of a tutor. This being a "Clarendon" we need not say that it is well printed.

*A Treatise on the Integral Calculus.* Part I., containing an Elementary Account of Elliptic Integrals and Applications to Plane Curves, with numerous Examples. By Ralph A. Roberts. (Dublin: Hodges.) Mr. Roberts launches his book on the waters without any word of explanation, hence we cannot divine with certainty what actuated him to write it. No doubt he intends it to meet a want which he believes to exist in the mathematical library. He has done his work well, and even if it be not indispensable to his future part (or parts), it well deserves a welcome for its own sake. There is much of novelty in it, though it goes, in this present instalment, over a good deal of familiar ground. The writer here puts into a form adapted for students much of what he has embodied elsewhere in memoirs, which have been accepted on the score of novelty of treatment, or of results. The chapters on definite integrals, areas, and rectification of plane curves, are very full and interesting, and are accompanied by a good selection of examples; but the special novelty of this "elementary account" is the chapter devoted to a discussion of elliptic integrals—a subject for which our author in his other books has shown great affection. In the space of forty pages we have a sufficiently full introduction to these integrals. We anticipate that hereafter there will be a higher development of their properties. The book is exceedingly well printed, and we have come across hardly any errata. There is an index at the end.

*Easy Lessons in the Differential Calculus;* indicating from the outset the Utility of the Processes called Differentiation and Integration. By R. A. Proctor. (Longmans.) We have been much interested in reading this reprint of papers which originally appeared in *Knowledge*. They are, in our opinion, well suited for the class the writer had in view. We have recommended the work to beginners in the study of the Calculus, and have found that they, too, have been interested in Mr. Proctor's unfolding of the first principles and his treatment of some well-selected examples. Though

the book is small, it covers a fair amount of ground, and will serve to introduce the reader to many of the important applications. There are some misprints, which are in most cases easy to be corrected; but near the close (as on p. 110) letters have got rather mixed.

*First Steps in Geometry.* By Richard A. Proctor. (Longmans.) This little work has for its object to remove for young students in geometry the difficulties which the author encountered when he was a beginner himself. It contains three sections—(1) geometrical problems, (2) notes on Euclid, (3), riders and problems on Euclid's first two books. The most valuable part of it consists of the hints given for solving deductions. The collection of resolved problems and theorems is a useful one, and there are 260 easy riders to resolve. With an improved arrangement of the materials the size of the book might have been somewhat reduced.

*The Conic Sections, with Solutions of Questions in London University and other Examination Papers.* By George Heppel. (Baillière, Tindall & Co.) This is a small book, but it does not therefore follow that there is little in it. There is much good work bestowed upon a patient investigation of the properties of these well-known curves. We especially commend the discussion of the general equation, both referred to rectangular and oblique co-ordinates. Though not intended for absolute beginners—the way having been prepared for this class in an introductory work by another writer in the publisher's "Aids to Analytical Geometry"—this work goes over all the ground candidates for the examinations referred to in the title-page have to cover, and so is sufficient by itself for their purpose; or it may well be read, for the full discussion and illustration of the general equation, with any of the ordinary text-books.

*Solutions to Problems contained in a Treatise on Plane Co-ordinate Geometry.* By I. Todhunter. Edited by C. W. Bourne. (Macmillan.) "Printed solutions of examples seem to be found uninteresting, judging from the difficulty in persuading at least the younger students to read them. But much benefit may be derived by a judicious use of such works, especially by those who have not the assistance of a tutor." So wrote Dr. Todhunter in his essay on the "Private Study of Mathematics" (*Essays*, p. 81). Mathematical masters in schools, whose time is taken up with almost ceaseless teaching of the most elementary kind, are obliged to make their own collections of MS. solutions in the scant leisure time they can devote to such work, or to betake themselves to such aids as the present. To such we can commend the book before us, i.e., when the text-book in use is Dr. Todhunter's. This, we fear, is less frequently the case than it was when Mr. Bourne commenced, some fifteen years ago, the task which he has admirably carried out. The problems in Dr. Todhunter's book are good; and, if a second edition of the present work should be called for, we would suggest that Mr. Bourne should print the questions also, and then his book would stand on better ground, and attract a larger public. The author is no niggard, for he does not restrict himself to single solutions of a question.

*Solutions and Hints for the Solution of some of the Examples in the Algebraical Exercises of Jones and Cheyne.* By the Rev. W. Failes. (Macmillan.) The "Algebraical Exercises" are in very general use, and the book before us will be very serviceable to teachers in correcting the "exercises" done by their pupils. It gives ample assistance to the master, and the two or three papers we have worked in Mr. Failes's book are neatly solved. We are bound, however, to say that the first question we read (lxxv. 1) contains two typographical mistakes,



the omission of an exponent (2), and the misplacing of a 2. Such little slips are to be expected in such a mass of figures, but their occurrence sometimes gives trouble in the press of teaching.

An *Introductory Course of Plane Trigonometry and Logarithms*. By J. Walmesley. (F. Hodgson.) As this handy book has now reached a tenth edition, it is only necessary to say that the author, not content with the success he had already achieved, has in this edition made considerable alterations and improvements which have been suggested to him by a teacher of great experience in the subject.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### SOME RECENT EMENDATIONS OF ARISTOTLE AND PLATO.

Oxford: Jan. 26, 1888.

In the *Cambridge University Reporter* of November 29 appears an abstract of a paper of emendations of the *Ethics* read before the Cambridge Philological Society by the president. None of them are convincing, but they are not liable to such grave objections as those considered in the *ACADEMY* of December 3.

They may be discussed in the order which they have in the paper:

#### I.

"VII 1 § 3=1145 a 27, ἐπεὶ δὲ σπάνιον καὶ τὸ θεῖον ἄνθρωπον εἶναι, καθάπερ οἱ Λάκωνες εἰσθῆαι προσαγορεύειν, ὅταν ἀγασθῶσι σφόδρα τὸν (σεῖος ἀνὴρ φασιν), οὕτως καὶ ὁ θηριώδης ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις σπάνιος."

The phrase *σεῖος ἀνὴρ φασιν* is plainly unsound, since it cannot mean either 'they talk of a god-like man,' or 'this, they say, is a god-like man.' Accordingly it has been proposed to substitute *οὕτως* for *οὕτω*, or before *οὕτω* to add *οὕτως*. For my own part, noting that the Scholiast, 118, writes *οὕτως ὁ ἀνὴρ θεός* [read *σεῖος*] ἔστιν, ἦτοι θεῖος, I think that, thus far, nothing more is necessary than the substitution of *ἀνὴρ* for *ἀνῆρ*. Compare Plato, *Sophist*, 216 B. καὶ μοι δοκεῖ θεὸς μὲν ἀνὴρ οὐδαμῶς εἶναι, θεῖος μὴν. (In *Meno* 99 D, καὶ οἱ Λάκωνες ὅταν τινὰ ἐγκωμιάζωσιν ἀγαθὸν ἄνθρωπον, θεῖος ἀνὴρ, φασιν, οὕτως, though the phrase is grammatical, the context seems to point to the same alteration.)

The emendation of this passage is unfortunate. It substitutes a commonplace for a lively idiom. *σεῖος ἀνὴρ* has not the article because it is a part of the predicate. The sentence in full is *σεῖος ἀνὴρ ἔστιν οὕτως*, shortened to *σεῖος ἀνὴρ οὕτως* where *οὕτως* is subject and *σεῖος ἀνὴρ* predicate (cf. "a fine fellow that!"). If proof were needed of anything so simple it is given in the passage of Plato by which this is probably suggested (see Susem.). *Meno*, 99 D, θεῖος ἀνὴρ, φασιν οὕτως oddly quoted as probably needing the same alteration. *σεῖος ἀνὴρ οὕτως*, with the predicate first, is a natural form of exclamation. As an exclamation (cf. ὅταν ἀγασθῶσι σφόδρα τὸν) it gains in liveliness by a further shortening in which the subject is dropped altogether (cf. "a fine fellow!").

The only admissible emendation is the one rejected (*οὕτως* before or instead of *οὕτω*). But the shortest form would probably please the Lacedaemonians best; and perhaps their opinion of the present correction would be τῇ δασείᾳ περιεργασθῆαι.

#### II.

In the same passage another correction is approved as follows:

"But I am further of opinion that Zwinger is right in rejecting the whole clause καθάπερ οἱ Λάκωνες—σεῖος ἀνὴρ φασιν. For, as the reference to the θεῖος is merely retrospective and transitional, the justification of the term should be introduced, not here, but at an earlier stage; and, in fact, we have already had such a justification in § 1, ὥσπερ Ὀμηρος περὶ Ἐκτορος κ.τ.λ. Thus,

having first written *ἀνὴρ* in place of *ἀνῆρ*, I would then, with Zwinger, bracket the whole clause καθάπερ οἱ Λάκωνες—φασιν."

It is unsafe to follow the critic here quoted. One must suspect it did not occur to him that the remark he rejects might be meant to illustrate the rarity of the θεῖος. "It's a word with the Lacedaemonian for a man of rare merit (ὅταν ἀγασθῶσι σφόδρα τὸν)." Susemihl's note on the emendation is "secludit Zwinger (male)."

#### III.

"VII 2 § 2=1145 b 30, ὅτι γὰρ οὐκ οἰεῖται γε ὁ ἀκρατεύμενος πρὶν ἐν τῷ πάθει γενέσθαι, φανερόν."

It is customary to assume with οὐκ οἰεῖται γε the ellipse of the words *δεῖν πράττειν* ἢ *πράττει*, and to quote in justification 3 § 2=1146 b 23. But, whereas in 3 § 2 the requisite supplement occurs in the immediate context, so that the ellipse is easy, in 2 § 2 this is not the case. Is it possible that οὐκ οἰεῖται γε has taken the place of the phrase which would most simply and directly express the writer's meaning, namely, οὐκ ἄγνοεῖ?"

This deals with a real and familiar difficulty. It seems a just observation that οὐκ ἄγνοεῖ would express the writer's meaning, but the emendation does not commend itself. The corruption of ἄγνοεῖ into οἰεῖται γε is quite improbable (especially without variant); and it is hard to see why a particle so appropriate here as γε should be sacrificed, unless it is to contribute a γ towards ἄγνοεῖ. It would be simpler to understand ἄγνοεῖν after οἰεῖται from the preceding context—a remedy which once occurred to me. But the probability is that the text is right as well as the current explanation, derived from iii. 2 (quoted above), to which add ix. 7 ὁ μὲν καὶ διόμενος δεῖν δ' (=ὁ ἀκράτης) οὐκ οἰόμενος. In the New College MS. the words supplied are in the text itself, *δεῖν πράττειν* ἢ *πράττει*; also in the Aldine, and in the excerpt from the *Ethics* in the commentary of Aspasius; but they have the air of a correction, and it would be unsafe to admit them against the more important MSS.

The ellipse is no doubt harsh, but it is hasty to emend the text without some consideration of the general question of ellipse in the style of Aristotle and his imitators. In the first place, the difficulty need not be made to look more formidable than it is. It is enough to supply *δεῖν*, which implies the rest. In the second place, there are some remarkably harsh ellipses within the limits of this book. One of the most striking is in chap. xii. 7, τὸ δὲ τὸν σάφρονα φέγειν καὶ τὸν φρόνιμον διώκειν τὸν ἄλκιον βίον, καὶ τὸ τὰ παῖδια καὶ τὰ θηρία διώκειν, τῷ αὐτῷ λυταῖ πάντα. Grammar would demand that τὸν ἄλκιον βίον should be object of φέγειν and of the second διώκειν, but yet τὰς ἡδονὰς must be supplied in both cases, as is seen from the opinions to which the author is referring in chap. xi. 4. The ellipse would be bad enough if these had immediately preceded, but they are in another chapter and fifty lines back. The compression of xi. 5 is more suited to a note than to anything intended for publication: τοῦ δὲ μὴ πάσας σπουδαίας, ὅτι εἰσὶ καὶ αἰσχροὶ καὶ οὐνεκιδόμενοι, where, besides εἶναι, something like σημείον δοκεῖ must be added to explain the genitive, though neither the word σημείον nor a similar construction has anywhere preceded. Compare also the ellipse in the next sentence: ὅτι δ' οὐκ ἄριστον ἢ ἡδονή, ὅτι οὐ τέλος ἀλλὰ γένεσις. The following is a sufficiently harsh ellipse: ὥς γὰρ Σπυρίδιππος ἔλεγε οὐ συμβαίνει ἢ λύσις, ὥσπερ τὸ μείζον τῷ ἐλάττω καὶ τῷ ἴσῳ ἐναντίον· οὐ γὰρ ἂν, &c., where οὕτω τὴν ἡδονὴν τῇ λύσει καὶ τῷ μηδετέρῳ ἐναντίον or something equivalent is to be supplied (see Fritzsche). Compare, also, iv. 6, ὥσπερ οὖν οὐδ' ἐν ταῦτα κ.τ.λ. But there are instances more akin to the passage before us in the same chapter: § 1. οὐδένα γὰρ ὑπολαμβάνοντα πράττειν παρὰ τὸ βέλτιστον, ἀλλὰ δι' ἄγνοιαν. This seems exceptional, for ὑπολαμβάνειν, like οἰεῖσθαι, has generally an adverb, at least, or a

pronoun to complete it. (Compare at the beginning of the chapter ἀπορήσει δ' ἂν τις πῶς ὑπολαμβάνων ὁρθῶς ἀκρατεῖται τις, and § 2, τὰναντία γὰρ πράττει ὡς ὑπολαμβάνει διὰ τὴν ἀκρασίαν.) Here (§ 2) ὑπολαμβάνοντα must be interpreted on the analogy of iii. 4, παρὰ τὴν ὑπόληψιν πράττοντες and ii. 4, μηδ' ἰσχυρὰ ὑπόληψις ἢ ἀντιτείνουσα. The others are in §§ 10 and 11, ἐπεὶ δὲ τῷ περὶ δεῖν πρᾶττων τὰ ἡδέα; where *δεῖν* or *δεῖν* πρᾶττειν may be understood with *περὶ δεῖν*. § 11, εἰ μὲν γὰρ μὴ ἐπέεστο ἢ πρᾶττει, where μὴ *δεῖν* is wanted. In the preceding περὶ δεῖν has not occurred, but οὐκ ἐμμένον οἷς ἐπέεστο ὑπὸ τοῦ ὀδυσσεύς is found in § 7 above, and in the preceding section ὑπολαμβάνει . . . οὐ *δεῖν* πρᾶττειν. Compare viii. 4, τοιοῦτος οἷος μὴ διὰ τὸ περὶ δεῖν διώκειν τὰς . . . ἡδονὰς, where, however, nothing similar has preceded. It must be allowed that the ellipse is anyhow more natural with *περὶ δεῖν* than with ὑπολαμβάνειν and οἰεῖσθαι.

What is to be supplied with οὐκ οἰεῖται can be got from the tenor of the preceding context. The ἄγνοια of the ἀκράτης there spoken of would mean that he οἰεῖται *δεῖν*, οἰεῖται μὴ εἶναι φαῦλα (cf. εἰδὼς ὅτι φαῦλα, i. 6), and to say that he has not this is to say οὐκ οἰεῖται *δεῖν*. The preceding chapter contains a sentence sufficiently like the present (οὐκ οἰεῖται γε ὁ ἀκρατεύμενος πρὶν ἐν τῷ πάθει γενέσθαι) in form to suggest the ellipse, viz. (§ 6), καὶ ὁ μὲν ἀκράτης εἰδὼς ὅτι φαῦλα πρᾶττει διὰ πάθος. It is twenty lines off, but that is less than half the distance between the sentence in xi. 5 and that which it explains in xii. 7 (above quoted), and this sentence (i. 6) is sufficiently fresh in the writer's mind, for the present context (ii. 1-5) is a discussion of it.

There is, however, something else perhaps in the writer's mind which may have unconsciously determined the choice of the word οἰεῖται. He is thinking of the doctrine in the *Protagoras*, and refers directly to this dialogue, p. 352 in § 1 (περιέλκειν . . . ἀνθρώπων, see Fritzsche). But it is probable that in § 2 he has more especially before him *Protag.* p. 358, where οἰεῖται occurs in a somewhat similar way.

358 B, οὐδεὶς οὐτε εἰδὼς οὐτε διόμενος ἄλλα βελτίω εἶναι ἢ ἡ ποιεῖ καὶ δυνατόν, ἔπειτα ποιεῖ ταῦτα.

1b. c. ἐπὶ γε τὰ κακὰ οὐδεὶς ἐκὼν ἐρχεται, οὐδὲ ἐπὶ ὁ οἶται κακὰ εἶναι, οὐδ' ἔστι τοῦτο, ὡς εἰκεν ἐν ἀνθρώπων φύσει ἐπὶ ὁ οἶται κακὰ εἶναι ἐθέλειν ἵναί.

#### IV.

"VII 4 § 2=1147 b 31 τοὺς μὲν οὖν πρὸς ταῦτα παρὰ τὸν ὁρθὸν λόγον υπερβάλλοντας τὸν ἐν αὐτοῖς ἀπλῶς μὲν οὐ λέγομεν ἀκρατεῖς, προστιθέντες δὲ τὸ χρημάτων ἀκρατεῖς καὶ κέρδους καὶ τιμῆς καὶ θυμοῦ, ἀπλῶς δ' οὐ κτλ."

"Whereas we ought to have, either προστιθέντες δὲ τὸ χρημάτων καὶ κέρδους without ἀκρατεῖς, or προστιθέντες δὲ [i.e. κατὰ πρόσθετον δι'] χρημάτων ἀκρατεῖς καὶ κέρδους without τό, the text gives an awkward combination of both forms. Either ἀκρατεῖς (after χρημάτων), or τό, should, I think, be bracketed."

The grammatical analysis is satisfactory (cf. VII. iv. 4 fin.), but does not justify an emendation. The passage is rather an instance of the tendency so familiar in Greek to combine two constructions. There is, of course, a motive for these violations of strict grammar. Here, perhaps, ἀκρατεῖς came in through a wish to define the construction of χρημάτων, which otherwise might sound as if genitive after the article τό.

#### V.

"ix. 10, § 3, οὐτε γὰρ ἐκ δέκα ἀνθρώπων γένοιτ' ἂν πόλις, οὐτ' ἐκ δέκα μυριάδων ἔτι πόλις ἔστιν."

With a reference to Hume (*Populousness of Ancient Nations*), it is pointed out that there is here a difficulty felt by Hume which has "escaped the vigilance of the editors." It is said that, as the whole population of Athens, excluding metics and slaves, but including (apparently) women and children of unripe age, may be estimated at upwards of 123,500, "a Greek would have no

difficulty in imagining a city which contained δέκα μυριάδας ἀνθρώπων (100,000 persons). From the assumption that ἀνθρώποι must mean the whole population with the exceptions named, and that the passage ought to refer to the full citizens only, it is inferred that ἀνδρῶν should be read for ἀνθρώπων. This is supported by the phrases: χιλιάνδρος πόλις, μυριάνδρος πόλις (Plato, *Pol.*, 292 E; Isoc., *Pan.* 286 D; Arist., *Pol.* ii. 8), and the note ends:

"We should have expected then οὐτε γὰρ ἐκ δέκα ἀνδρῶν γένοιτο ἂν πόλις: and, as one of the best MSS., L<sup>h</sup> Par., and the Scholiast 161<sup>v</sup>, give this reading, I feel complete confidence in recommending its adoption."

Here ἀνθρώπων is a colourless word, and only comes as a sort of masculine termination for δέκα. It seems hardly necessary to say that when Aristotle, speaking of a πόλις as a community of citizens, says that it must contain less than 100,000 persons, he can only mean such persons as can be citizens. We may say, "ten persons won't make a college, and ten thousand are too many," and we should not include college servants. But, as "persons" is a wide term, we might in a special context make use of it to include those who are not properly members of the college. We might say, "the size of a college is not measured by the number of persons in it, for some colleges keep a larger proportion of servants than others." Thus Aristotle, *Pol.* VII. iv. says: ἐξ ἧς (πόλεως) δὲ βάνανσι μὲν ἐξέρχονται πολλοὶ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὀλίγοι δὲ ὄλγοι, ταύτην ἀδύνατον εἶναι μεγάλην· οὐ γὰρ ταύτην μεγάλην τε πόλιν καὶ πολυάνθρωπον. But, in the same chapter (1326<sup>b</sup> 20), he uses πολυάνθρωπια when speaking of citizens proper; and, when he introduces the subject of size, speaking of the χορηγία of the πόλις, he first says λέγω δ' οὐκ ἐπὶ τῇ πλῆθει πολίτων καὶ χώρας, and then afterwards ἐστὶ δὲ πολιτικῆς χορηγίας πρῶτον τὸ τε πλῆθος τῶν ἀνθρώπων κ.τ.λ. . . . καὶ κατὰ τὴν χώραν ὡσαύτως. In VI. v. 1320<sup>a</sup> 17 and 1321<sup>a</sup> 1, πολυάνθρωποι and πολυάνθρωπια refer to the number of the citizens. This puts aside any argument which might be founded on μυριάνδρος πόλις. But, even without such evidence, this last phrase could not give much support to the emendation. In the above passage, where Aristotle distinguishes μεγάλην and πολυάνθρωπος πόλις, he is opposing rather the citizens *de jure* (οἰκία μόρια πόλεως) than the citizens *de facto* to the remainder of the population; and, therefore, if (what is not to be supposed) any rule for compounds with -άνδρος could be hence derived, it would be that they related to what Aristotle considered citizens in the proper sense. Now it so happens that the μυριάνδρος πόλις quoted is the ideal state of Hippodamus (κατεσκευάσθη δὲ τὴν πόλιν τῷ πλήθει μὲν μυριάνδρος), and two of the three classes into which it is divided are τεχνῖται and γεωργοί, who of course are not fitted to be citizens according to Aristotle.

As to the reading of L<sup>h</sup>, it may easily have arisen from a misreading of ἀνών. It is well known that such abbreviations of ἀνθρώπος and its cases are very common.

In spite of the strong recommendation which accompanies it, the emendation is not likely to be accepted. Would ἀνθρωποφάγοι be recommended on the same principle for ἀνδροφάγοι in Herod. iv. 106, especially as most MSS. are said to read ἀνθρωποφάγουσι a few lines below? The scholiast will be considered hereafter.

"The second clause in this extract has for its

## VI.

"x 7 § 1 = 1177 a 12, εἰ δ' ἐστὶν ἡ εὐδαιμονία κατ' ἀρετὴν ἐνέργεια, εὐλογον κατὰ τὴν κρατίστην· αὕτη δ' ἂν εἴη τοῦ ἀρίστου. εἴτε δὲ νοῦς τοῦτο εἴτε ἄλλο τι κ.τ.λ.

\* The emender seems to make these exceptions, but does not explain why. Hume's words are "ἀνθρωπος not πολίτης; inhabitant not citizen."

purpose, not to connect a κρατίστη ἐνέργεια already defined with the best part in man, but to define the κρατίστη ἐνέργεια as the ἐνέργεια of man's best part. Hence we should, I think, read αὕτη δ' ἂν εἴη <ῆ> τοῦ ἀρίστου."

The emendation seems at first sight neat, because the text might so easily have been corrupted, but it illustrates the danger of allowing too much influence to such a consideration. The reason given for inserting the article before τοῦ ἀρίστου is a reason for also inserting it before κατὰ τὴν κρατίστην (<εἶναι τὴν> κατὰ τὴν κρατίστην), where, of course, corruption of the text is extremely unlikely. On other grounds, also, the emendation is improbable.

The thought of the text, in fact, may be expressed either with or without the article. We might say—

"It is reasonable that the 'actuality' should be that which is in accordance with the best excellence or virtue of the soul (τὴν κατὰ τὴν κρατίστην), and that this virtue again should be that of the highest part of the soul, &c. (ῆ τοῦ ἀρίστου)."

But we might also say (as in the text)—

"It is reasonable that this actuality should be in accordance with the highest virtue; now it is the highest part of the soul which has the highest virtue; therefore, whether this part is reason or something else . . . it is the actuality of this, in accordance with its proper virtue, which is complete happiness."

This is a form of expression which would be natural if the intention was to lay stress upon the introduction of the "highest part" into the definition, and this is exactly the intention of this portion of the *Ethics*.

## VII.

"x 9 § 5 = 1179 b 16, οὐ γὰρ οὐδὲν τε ἢ οὐ βέβαιον τὰ ἐκ τοῦ παλαιοῦ τοῖς ἡθεσι κατελημμένα λόγῳ μεταστήσαι.

"It seems clear that, in the absence of a preposition, τοῖς ἡθεσι κατελημμένα cannot mean τοῖς ἡθεσιν ἐμπαγέστα καὶ βεβαιωθέντα (Paraphrast). Now, in the *Politics*, IV (VII) 2. 1324 b 21, we have καὶ ἕτερα δὲ παρὰ ἑτέροις ἐστὶ τοιαῦτα πολλὰ, τὰ μὲν νόμοις κατελημμένα τὰ δὲ ἔθεσιν—i.e., 'and in the other nations there are many other such practices, established, some of them by law, some by custom'—where ἡθεσιν could not possibly stand. I infer that in the present passage we should read, not ἡθεσιν, but ἔθεσιν, taking it as an instrumental dative in antithesis to λόγῳ. Apparently the Scholiast, 185<sup>v</sup>, had this reading."

This seems to assume that τοῖς ἡθεσι κατελημμένα could only be construed "established in the character" (or "in men's characters"), that the dative, however, must be instrumental, and therefore that ἡθεσι is not right.

1. There is a little confusion in the reasoning. The *Politics* passage has not the prerogative, which seems to be given it, over the *Ethics* passage. ἡθεσι could certainly stand in the former if it could stand in the latter; and unless it is otherwise decided that the dative must be instrumental, the *Politics* passage proves nothing, for the meaning "established in" would obviously suit it as well as the *Ethics* passage. Indeed, if the text of the *Ethics* admits only one meaning—"established in"—it is this passage which would decide (if either could), for the passage from the *Politics* would be ambiguous, as admitting also of another meaning—"established by."

2. The kind of passage which is of real use has been already given in Liddell and Scott: "καταλαμβάνει πίστιν, ὀρκίους, Lat. jure jurando astringere, to bind by oath, Hdt. 9.10.6. Thuc. &c.: Pass. . . . ζημία Plato, *Legg.* 823 A." In these places, with which the lexicon associates the above citation from the *Politics*, the dative can only be instrumental. They further show that κατελημμένα has not the merely general sense of "established." It is rather

"sanctioned" (in the more technical sense), "ratified," Plat. *L.c.*, τὰ ταῖς ζημίαις ὑπὸ νόμων κατελημμένα.

3. The inference drawn from the words of the Paraphrast as to his way of construing the passage is probably correct; and it is at any rate important to criticise such a rendering, because it appears in Grant and some modern translations. But the instrumental dative suits the text of the *Ethics*, and there is no need of any emendation.

It seems to be assumed that ἡθῆ can only have one meaning—"character" (or "characters"); but it has another, found not unfrequently (Herod., Thuc., Plato), which brings it very near to ἔθῆ, that of "habits of behaviour." Thus it is used of the "manners" of a people, of the "ways" or "practices" of an individual. Cf., e.g., Pl. *Legg.*, 625 A, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐν τοιοῦτοις ἡθεσι τέτραφθε νομικοὶ σὺ τε καὶ ἔδε. *Rep.* 558 D, υἱὸς ὑπὸ τῷ πατρὶ τετραμμένος ἐν τοῖς ἐκείνου ἡθεσιν. It is something like ἐπιτηδεύματα, with which it is associated in Ps. Plat. *Epist.* 7.325 D.

Evidently, then, so far from its being true that ἡθεσι could not possibly stand in *Pol.* IV. ii., it could very well be thus associated with νόμοις (τὰ μὲν νόμοις κατελημμένα τὰ δὲ ἡθεσι: "some sanctioned by laws, some by manners.") Compare also the following from the *Politics* itself (1263<sup>a</sup> 23):

τὸ μὲν οὖν κοινὰ εἶναι τὰς κτήσεις ταύτας τε καὶ ἄλλας τοιαύτας ἔχει δυσχερείας, ὃν δὲ νῦν τρόπον ἔχει καὶ ἐπικουρηθῆναι ἡθεσι καὶ τάξει νόμων ὁρθῶν οὐ μικρὸν ἂν διενέγκαι· ἔξει γὰρ τὸ ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων ἀγαθόν.

In the part of the *Ethics* before us perhaps ἡθῆ may not refer to society in general ("manners"), but to the individual's "ways" and "practices," then τὰ ἐκ παλαιῶ τοῖς ἡθεσι κατελημμένα would be "that which has long had the sanction (i.e., the binding force) of men's practices," τὰ τοῖς ἡθεσι κατελημμένα, by itself, could be translated "sanctioned by men's dispositions," "deriving a binding force from men's dispositions," but the addition of ἐκ παλαιῶ favours the rendering preferred.

## VIII.

It remains to say something on the use made of "the Scholiast," i.e., the commentaries ascribed to Eustratius and Aspasius. In every case where they are quoted for an emendation, the extract from the *Ethics* text in the commentary has the same reading as the received text. This circumstance, to say the least, should not have been unnoticed. Variations in the commentary itself are just what should be expected. It is the manner of such paraphrastic explanations, in the same language as the text explained, to put the thought in another form of words or construction, if possible, which often results in such a wooden sentence as that cited in support of the emendation of σείας ἀνῆρ. The chances are that, if the text has φαῖλος, the commentator will have κακός, and, if the text κακός, the commentator φαῖλος; and it is in general\* about as useful to correct the text by the commentary as it would be to correct the reading of a classic by aid of the Delphin paraphrase. A single instance will serve—the paraphrase of *Ethics*, X. ix. 5 quoted in favour of the emendation proposed there: ἀδύνατον γὰρ ἢ χαλεπὸν τοῖς ἐκ μακροῦ χρόνου φαῖλοις ἔθεσι κατελημμένοις μεταστήσαι. This substitutes ἀδύνατον for οὐχ οἷον τε, χαλεπὸν for οὐ βέβαιον, ἐκ μακροῦ χρόνου for ἐκ παλαιῶ. If, therefore, the commentator understood the sense of the passage it is not surprising that he should write ἔθεσι for ἡθεσι. The variation here of τοῖς φαῖλοις ἔθεσι κατελημμένοις for τὰ ἡθεσι κατελημμένα is interesting, for it possibly illustrates the general principle of substitution, and certainly shows

\* The exception is in favour of those cases where the commentary does not seem a natural variation of the received text.



that the meaning and construction of καταλαμβάνεσθαι τι were understood. The passive seems to apply in the first place to the person restrained by the sanction (e.g., ὅρκῳ κατελημμένον), and is then transferred to the thing in respect of which he is bound (ζημία κατελημμένον). The commentator takes the first mode of expression where the text has the last. It is possible, indeed, that his choice of this particular form came from a mistake occasioned by the preceding masculine τοῦ τοιούτου; but, at any rate, he understood the general sense of κατελημμένον, and knew that the dative with it was instrumental. The emender is silent on these two points, and one cannot gather that he recognises them. The translation "established" would, of course, not suit the commentator's κατελημμένον.

After the paper just discussed is printed an abstract of another paper by a different writer, directed to an emendation of Plato, *Rep.* 438 E:

"Baiter following Madvig reads τὸ δὲ δὴ δίψος, ἢν δ' ἐγώ, οὐ τοῦτον θέσεις τῶν οἷων τινὲς εἶναι τοῦτο ὅπερ ἐστίν; ἐστὶ δὲ δὴ τὸ υ (Morgenstern for δὴ που) δίψος; Ἐγώγε, ἢ δ' ὅς· πῶματός γε and in the *adnotatio critica* of his fifth edition (1881) he renders: *nonne in eorum genere numerabis, quae ita comparata sint, ut alicuius sint id, quod sint?* I do not believe that τοῦτο ὅπερ ἐστίν in this sense can grammatically stand as a further predicate of οἷων, nor is it needed, for τινὲς εἶναι is quite sufficient, cf. 438 D, ὅσα ἐστὶν οἷα εἶναι τοῖς. I, therefore, propose to omit the words τοῦτο ὅπερ ἐστίν, or, if retained, to refer them to δίψος, thus making a double construction after θέσεις, i.e., οὐ θέσεις δίψος τοῦτον εἶναι κ.τ.λ., and οὐ θέσεις δίψος τοῦτο ὅπερ ἐστίν;

"Further, Morgenstern's emendation of δὴ που into δὴ του seems to me to be at least as unnecessary after the previous clause, as Ast considers the reading δὴ που to be.

"I, therefore, retain δὴ που, and consider that Prof. Jowett has precisely caught the spirit of the last words in his rendering—'Would you not say that thirst is one of those relative terms, thirst being obviously—Yes, thirst is relative to drink.'"

The passage is accurately explained in the *adm. crit.* quoted. τοῦτο ὅπερ ἐστίν is not a further predicate, but a part of the predicate. The translation is simply "things such as to be what they are in relation to" (literally "of") "something (else)," e.g., a father is what he is, viz., a father (= ἐστὶ δὲ δὴ που πατήρ) in relation to (or of) a son—a father is father of a son. Thirst is what it is, viz., thirst (= ἐστὶ δὲ δὴ που δίψος), in relation to something or of something—thirst is thirst of drink. The logical point intended is clear. As to δὴ που—I have long ventured to think that it might be right, not construing it as the emender does, but because of the correspondence of the clause containing it to the very clause which it is proposed to reject. The nature of this correspondence will be seen from the above examples.

J. COOK WILSON.

#### BISHOP WORDSWORTH'S EMENDATION OF LUCAN, IX. 568.

Woodleigh, Mayfield, Sussex: Feb. 11, 1888.

It is not for me to defend W. E. Weber's punctuation of the MS. reading of *Phars.* ix. 568, against Mr. Robinson Ellis's strictures. No one need do so who does not think it incredible (*a priori* it is hardly improbable) that we should find a faulty line—faulty not merely in taste but in metre and language—here and there is a very long poem in a very artificial style, by a very young man, who, doubtless, would have revised it, if he had lived to finish it.

I do not quite understand the tone of hesitation which Mr. Ellis imports into his paraphrase of the emended text. Cato is absolutely certain beforehand of the true answer to every

question he suggests: he is certain, therefore, if the late Bishop of Lincoln and Mr. Ellis be right, that long life does not give and does delay the enjoyment of the chief good. Two out of three of Mr. Ellis's quotations add to my difficulty in accepting this. They prove, if it needs proving, that long life is not necessary to give what may be enjoyed in absolute fullness at every moment. In proving this, they prove that it cannot delay the enjoyment of the true good—that we need not wait for death to usher in eternity. The third quotation does nothing to remove the difficulty. Seneca says that the necessity of death is a great benefit, not because happiness in the highest sense is impossible on earth, but because there are men like Maecenas, who would live for ever if they could—upon the most wretched and most shameful terms.

G. A. SIMCOX.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

THE new volume in the "International Scientific Series" (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.) will be Sir J. William Dawson's *Geological History of Plants*.

A NEW edition of the Geological Survey memoir on North Derbyshire has just been issued. The work originally appeared in 1869, and was written by Prof. Green, Dr. C. Le Neve Foster, and Mr. Dakyns. The preparation of the new edition has been entrusted to Prof. Green and Mr. A. Strahan, and the most notable feature in their revision has been the introduction of much new matter respecting the mines of Derbyshire. Mr. Strahan has contributed an interesting historical notice of Derbyshire mining, and has given a detailed account of the several lead and copper mines of the county, extending even beyond the rigid limits of Derbyshire, as in the case of the famous Ecton mine in Staffordshire.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—(Wednesday, January 25.)

DR. W. KNIGHTON, V.-P., in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. R. B. Holt, entitled "Reliability of the Ancient British Records." The reader produced evidence in support of his views, and maintained that the Welsh records and traditions, though greatly corrupted by Christian transcribers, contain much original matter; that they give the most reasonable account of the derivation of our own social order; and that, as by them alone could be explained much that was otherwise unintelligible to us, considerable reliance must be placed upon them if we would not trust entirely to conjecture.—After some remarks by Mr. Offord and Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael, Mr. E. Gilbert Highton questioned some of the historical deductions in the paper, and drew a comparison between Roman influence in Britain and English influence in India.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—(Monday, January 30.)

T. G. FOSTER, Esq., president, in the chair.—Miss Jane Hay read a paper on "The Works of Bret Harte." Roughly speaking, the characteristics of Bret Harte's works are (1) the painting of nature, (2) the humour, (3) the love of humanity. As nature's painter, Bret Harte's success depends rather on a faithful reproduction of commonplace details than on a unique power of expression. But when he wishes to use nature as a harmonious setting to his men and women a more poetical colouring is given. The essential element of wit (incongruity) is, in the case of Bret Harte, attained either by the use of slang (when it is customary to employ elegant diction), or by an elaborate paraphrasing of slang phrases. The key-note of Bret Harte's humanitarian writing is charity; the theme is the dormant good which exists in weak people, and the improvisation is a rich and worthy development of the theme.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, February 3.)

A. J. ELLIS, Esq., in the chair.—Dr. Richard Morris read a paper, entitled "Pāli Miscellanies." He first discussed the Buddhist origin of a passage in "Hitopadeśa," i. 57:

"Yo 'dhikād yojanaṇatāt paṇṇatibāmiṣam khagaḥ  
Sa eva prāptakālas tu pācābandham na paṇṇati."

This verse is found in "Pañca Tantra," ii. 18:

"Ardhārdhād yojanaṇatāt āmiṣam vaikhṣati  
khagaḥ  
So 'pi pācāvasthitam daivād bandhanam na ca paṇṇati."

The stanza as it occurs in the Jātaka-book, ii., p. 51, is applied to a culture, and not to a pigeon:

"Yan nu gijjho yojanasatam kunāpāni avekkhati  
Kasmā jālaṇ ca pāsaṇ ca āvajjāpi na bujjhassati."

Childers registers *ussada* (= *utsada*) only in *ussada-niraya*. Passages were quoted showing the use of the word in the sense of "bump," "abundance," "perfume," "desire." *Haṭṭhakacchapaka*, "a mode of obeisance," was compared with Sanskrit *kapotahastaka*, "a mode of joining the hands together." There was a mode of salutation called "the crocodile prostration" (*sumsumāra-patita*). *Kataggaha* was explained as "a winning throw," in contradistinction to *kaliggha*, "a losing throw" (in a game of dice). *Dhūta*, in the sense of "acetic," was compared with Sanskrit *avadhūta*; *dhona* (in "Sutta Nipāta") was connected with *dhona* in "atī-dhona-cāri" (in "Dhammapada"), and referred to the root *dhāv* (Pāli *dhor*), "to wash," cf. *dhota*, "washed." This is the view taken of *dhona* in the "Mahānidāsa." Prof. Fausbøll connects it with *dhū*, "to shake." *Khāri-bhāra* is wrongly translated "provisions" in the "Vineyya" texts; *khāri* = *tāpa*-*parikkhāra*. *Sālitṭa-sippa*, "the art of slinging stones," was illustrated from the "Jātakas," i., p. 418. *Oḍḍaya*, "elation," represents an older *udagrya* from *udagra* (Pāli *udagga*). *Jāpeti*, the causal of *jānti* (from root *ṣyd* or *ji*), was illustrated, together with the use of *rupati* = *lumpati*. *Unnagalam karoti*, a frequent expression in the "Jātakas," is equivalent to *khobheti* or *sankhobheti*. Childers's explanation of *dūteyya* was criticised. In the "Jātakas," a *kuntani* is said to have been employed as a messenger (*dūteyya* - *hārikā*). *Nisabhaṇḍana*, in "Anāgata-vamsa," was shown to be a mistake for *nisabhaṇḍana*, representing the older *āśabhaṇḍana* (Mahāvīyutpatti). *Oramati*, which has usually the meaning of "to cease," "to stop," is employed in the sense of *vikkamati*, "to strive," "to use exertion" (see "Jāt.", i., p. 498, and iii., p. 185).

The phrase, "vikkamāmi na pāremi," was compared with a passage in "Cakuntala"—"*avāsiddhi na pāremi*." In the explanation of *oramati*, the Com. employs *osdreti*. This may stand for *osdyeti* or *osdpeti* for *vosdpeti* from *vy-ava-sā*, "to strive." *Osdyeti* occurs in the "Samyutta," in the sense of "to betake oneself to." In the "Jātakas," book, i., p. 25, it means "to place," "to put." The difficult form *oseti*, sometimes written *opeti*, may perhaps be a contraction of *ava-ādyayati* = "to put," "places." Dr. Trenckner would make two forms, and would refer them to *āvap* and *āvas*. In Sanskrit literature frequent mention is made of the faculty the *hamsa* has to separate the milk from a mixture of milk and water. In Pāli literature this power is ascribed to the *koṇsa*; and in "Sumangala," p. 305, Buddhaghosa compares an *ariyasāvaka* to a *koṇsa*, because if a mixture of spirit and water were put to his mouth, the water only would enter it.

ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY.—(Monday, February 6.)

S. H. HODGSON, Esq., president, in the chair.—Mr. J. G. Willis was elected a member.—Mr. J. S. Mann read a paper on "Wundt's Theory of Apperception."—After stating the theory at some length, and mentioning phenomena which it served to explain, the writer noticed that it appropriated for empiricism doctrines hitherto the special property of metempirical schools. Attention was then called to its application by Wundt in explaining the formation of concepts. The name of a concept is frequently (as Wundt points out) an epithet applying only to a small part of the total, and selected, to all appearance

quite arbitrarily. The earth is the "ploughed," the moon the "measurer"; a "Pferd" was originally only a stronger kind of post-horse. Other instances were given from among Greek animal names—*σκόλος*, *κερδὸς* (fox), *σμίλας*, *καλλίας* (ape), *αἰλουρος*. Recent philology, too, seemed to support Wundt's view of the progress of mind. This, in one respect, might briefly be described as the gradual focusing of the apperceptive activity on smaller and smaller portions successively of the field of mental vision, with a consequent gain in clearness of definition and analysis. The difficulty of the theory—its insistence that attention is always voluntary—was partly obviated by Wundt's account of the formation of concepts. But the theory was less an induction from experiment than a deduction from Wundt's theory of the Composition of Mind. In conjunction with this it would account for (*e.g.*) hallucination in delirium, unexpected outbreaks of vicious propensities (especially in insanity), &c. But if reaction in such cases is voluntary, it was maintained, the term "voluntary," in extending its range downwards, must lose something in the other direction. Among the more complicated apperceptive reactions, we have acts to which moral predicates should apply; but they do not because of the state of the agent. With Wundt's use of the term, "voluntary," as applied to the agent, becomes unmeaning; for all action is voluntary which is not purely reflex. And the "voluntariness" of an act becomes an unimportant element in determining whether moral predicates can be applied to it or not. "Voluntariness," in short, in this extended sense, loses its prominence in our conception of morality, if Wundt's terminology be adopted.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY.—(Wednesday,  
February 8.)

ALDERMAN JOSEPH THOMPSON in the chair.—Mr. John H. Nodal read the annual report, which stated that there had been a delay recently in the issue of publications; but at the present moment there is more manuscript in the hands of the society's printers than at any previous period, most of it approaching completion, and comprising not only the belated publications for 1886, and the still unissued works for 1887, but the volumes which will form the quota for 1888.—The four works for 1886 and 1887, which are just about to be sent out to the members, are the third and concluding part of Mr. Robert Holland's *Cheshire Glossary*; a *Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect*, by the Rev. W. D. Parish and the Rev. W. Frank Shaw; *The Folk-Speech of South Cheshire*, by Mr. Thomas Darlington, of St. John's College, Cambridge; and Mr. F. T. Elworthy's *Glossary of West Somerset Words*. The last named is the largest volume of the society's series, and will reach nearly nine hundred pages. It completes Mr. Elworthy's series of works on this important dialect, two others having been previously published.—The publications for 1888, all of which are in the printer's hands, and are expected to be ready not later than June next, are *Berkshire Words*, by Major B. Lowsley; *Words used in Sheffield and Surrounding Villages*, by Sidney O. Addy; and *Words in Use in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, Lincolnshire*, by Edward Peacock, second, revised, and enlarged edition.—Miss Ellen Shadwell has undertaken to compile the new list of English bird-names on the plan followed by Messrs. Britten and Holland in their *Dictionary of English Plant-names*. The compilation of a collection of *Public School Words* has had to be relinquished by the Hon. Percy Allsopp, on account of his parliamentary and other duties, and it has been kindly undertaken by the Rev. W. D. Bodkin, vicar of Ringwood, Hampshire.—The number of members at the end of 1887 was 245, and of libraries 56, making a total of 301—an increase of one library and a decrease of ten members, or a net decline on the year, as compared with 1886, of ten. Among the deaths, seven in number, are Dr. Bath C. Smart, of Manchester, joint author with Mr. H. T. Crofton of the *Dialect of the English Gipsies*; and Mr. Thomas Satchell, who presented to the members in 1883 copies of his privately-printed edition of Juliana Berner's *Treatise of Fysshinge with an Anglie*, and who was to have contributed to the society's publications a

Glossary of Durham words, and a Dictionary of English Fish Names and Fishing Terms.—The Treasurer's accounts show a balance in hand of £466, most of which will be required for the 1886 and 1887 publications. Reports are added concerning the progress of the English Dialect Dictionary from the Rev. A. Smyth Palmer, the editor, and Prof. Skeat, who has kindly undertaken to act as treasurer to the fund. From these it appears that £292 4s. 6d. has been promised—some of the amounts payable by instalments extending over five years—and £155 14s. 6d. has been received. Mr. Palmer has succeeded in enrolling the names of nearly one hundred workers, who are either reading books for quotations, or will contribute word-lists or oral specimens. At least one-fourth of these are ladies; and it is important to notice that a very large proportion of the whole are not members of the English Dialect Society—a fact which illustrates the widespread interest taken in dialects and dialectal work outside the limits of the society's subscribers.

EDINBURGH MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday,  
February 10.)

W. J. MACDONALD, Esq., president, in the chair.—Prof. Chrystal read a paper on an algebraical inequality and its consequences.—Mr. W. Peddie exhibited a model of the thermodynamic surface of water-substance near the triple point.—Mr. A. Y. Fraser gave a preliminary report of the committee on the teaching of arithmetic.

FINE ART.

GREAT SALE OF PICTURES, at reduced prices (Engravings, Chromos, and Photographs), handsomely framed. Everyone about to purchase pictures should pay a visit. Very suitable for wedding and Christmas presents.—GEO. REES, 115, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE GLASGOW  
INSTITUTE.

MORE exclusively than has usually been the case, the present exhibition of the Glasgow Institute is a display of local talent. The contributions by members of the Royal Scottish Academy, and by Edinburgh painters, are less numerous and less important than they have been in most former years; and the strength of the exhibition lies in its gathering of the work of Glasgow artists, supplemented, as has always been the custom in these galleries, by a few examples of living and deceased masters, both British and foreign, lent from the rich cabinets of the collectors of the West. Among these latter is Millais's powerful portrait of Mr. Gladstone, lent by Sir Charles Tennant, the president of the Institute; and good examples of Reynolds and Gainsborough—"The Dead Bird" by the former, a portrait of Mrs. Billington by his great rival—both exhibited by the same owner. Among the examples of the continental art of the past is an especially admirable and representative work by Corot—"Morning by the Sea"—remarkable for the quiet truth and thoroughness of its lighting, for its tender gradation and delicacy of faint lovely colouring, and for its harmonious and satisfying unity of sentiment. A small and highly finished little work of Baron Leys—"Paul Potter in his Studio"—represents very completely one side of the art of this great master of Antwerp. In its well-calculated completeness, in the unobtrusive perfection of its handling, and in its fine, but subdued, colour-scheme, the picture recalls the great days of genre art in Holland. "The Guitarelli," by Roybet, is a thing more dexterous than pleasing; and by Van Haanen we have a charming little head of a black-haired Venetian woman.

Among the important works by English artists is Mr. Calderon's graceful "Oenone," so delicate in its portrayal of the figure of

the nymph, so purely decorative in the colouring of its background—in the rich blue haze of its distance, and the potent greens of its leafage. By Mr. Albert Moore we have two examples of his little known portraiture—the small head of "William Connal, Junr., Esq.," which figured in last year's Grosvenor Gallery; and the very delicate female head—"Pale Margaret"—shown in the Royal Academy of 1886.

Most students of Scottish art will be glad to have the opportunity of again examining "The Bloody Tryste"—an early work by Sir Noel Paton, which elicited the praise of Mr. Ruskin in the Royal Academy of 1858; and which, in its sensitive expression of minute and exquisite detail, is unsurpassed by any of the works of that accomplished painter. The late Mr. Robert Herdman is represented by a delicate flower-piece, a landscape effect of ruddy sunset, and a masterly portrait-study of the fine and picturesque head of the late Rev. Dr. William Robertson, of Irvine.

It is in the department of landscape that the Glasgow artists are strongest, and their landscape-art seems every year to be approximating—in the case, at least, of almost all the younger men—to French methods. Of work in this direction we have an admirable example by Mr. James Paterson, "Glencairn in Autumn"—a picture free, and even loose, in its handling, very faithful in its rendering of tones and values, and especially remarkable for the definite, yet most delicate, portrayal of the elaborate reflections, in still foreground water, of heaped masses of clouds. Mr. Alexander Mann is another able Glasgow artist, whose art has been strongly influenced by his training in Paris. His "Nearing the Sea—Findhorn" is admirable in the expression of his planes, in its sense of space and recession, and in the excellent keeping of its cool, high-pitched colouring. Mr. Wellwood Rattray is seen to advantage in the brilliant, mellow sky, and the shingled beach of his "Arran from the Kyles of Bute"; Mr. R. C. Crawford treats the onset of storm-driven waves with an effective vigour in his "Portincross Point, Ayrshire"; and Mr. A. K. Brown attains excellent truth of relation between dim, dawning sky and embrowned trees and landscape in his "Tween Light and Dark." "Ben Venue" is an exceptionally important landscape by the late James Docharty, A.R.S.A.—a typical example of the Scottish landscape of twenty years ago—patient and painstaking in its elaborate fidelity of form, but tending to a deadness and hardness of general effect, and certainly without the truth of tone, and the suggestion of motion and change, which have been chief aims with the best of later Scottish landscape-painters.

Among the figure-pictures by Glasgow painters may be named Mr. John Carlow's "Gathering for the Fair in Winter"—a work free and spirited in draughtsmanship, and true to nature in its rendering of an effect of frosty haze; and among the examples of current figure-painting that come from the South is Mr. Frank Bramley's interior with a couple of Paris milliner girls playing dominoes—a brilliant and accomplished study in varied tones of white.

The water-colours include a powerful subject of still-life by Miss A. M. Swan—"Yellow Daffodils"; two graceful figure-pieces by Mr. T. M. Rooke, symbolic of "Night" and "Morning"; and a clever sunset view of "Straithe, Yorkshire," by Mr. Nelson Dawson.

One of the most fascinating of the works of sculpture is Mr. H. Montford's delicate little bronze bust, entitled "Psyche weeps"; and Mr. Stuart Burnett shows several effective portrait subjects.



LETTER FROM EGYPT.

Cairo: Feb. 3, 1888.

IN company with Mr. Percival, I have spent twelve days in travelling overland from Jerusalem to Kantara on the Suez Canal. The journey could have been easily accomplished in nine days; but we turned aside from the direct route in order to visit the ruins of Pelusium, where we spent a couple of nights. At El-'Arish, the first town on the Egyptian side of the frontier, we had to leave the horses and mules we had brought from Palestine and take to camels, as a quarantine of six days is imposed upon all animals coming from Asia. Travellers who follow in our footsteps would do well to take note of this fact, which was unknown to the dragomen and muleteers of Syria.

On the way from Bêt Jibrin to Gaza I visited the site which, since the time of Robinson, has been known as 'Umm Lakis and identified with the ancient city of Lachish. Seven years ago, when travelling in the south of Judaea, I was assured by the natives that the name was not 'Umm Lakis, but 'Umm Lafis, or rather 'Umlatis; but I was then obliged to content myself with a distant view of the spot. On this occasion I rode over it, and found it to be not a *tel* or mound at all, but the corner of a low limestone ridge, of small extent, and covered to the depth of only half a foot with the fragments of pottery, none of which are older than the Roman age. The site of Lachish must be looked for elsewhere.

On the other hand, I have little doubt that the proposal to identify Khan Yûnas with the *lénysos* of classical geography is based on fact. The modern village of Khan Yûnas occupies the summit of a large *tel*; and the beautiful mosque built by the Sultan Barkuk at the end of the fourteenth century and now in ruins contains fragments of Roman marble and columns, like the stonework of a fountain close by. The name Khan Yûnas, or "the Khan of Jonah," must be due to popular etymology, since the prophet had nothing to do with this part of the Palestinian coast either in history or in legend. Moreover, the oasis in the midst of which the village stands is the only one of any size between Gaza and El-'Arish, while it still possesses a little harbour among the sand-dunes of the shore into which boats can put in bad weather. The question of identification, however, seems to be set at rest by my discovery of the site of Mount Kasios, which is three days' journey from Khan Yûnas, as *lénysos* also is stated to have been.

The Egyptian frontier is at a place still called *Rapha*, though a telegraph station is now the only existing habitation there. *Rapha* is the *Raphia* of ancient geography, where the Assyrian king Sargon defeated the Egyptian forces. The situation is just such as would fit it for a battle, as the sand-hills here enclose a plain of considerable extent. To the north-west of the telegraph station I found a mound strewn with pottery, marking the site of the ancient town, and in the neighbourhood four Roman columns besides a Corinthian capital of white marble. Close by is the spring of water to which the town owed its existence.

El-'Arish, the *Rhinokoloura* of antiquity, is built on a lofty *tel* which overlooks the southern extremity of a waterless Wâdi, the "River of Egypt" of the Old Testament. The modern castle, with its four square walls, encloses a well of sweet and abundant water. Close to the well is a monolithic *naos* of black marble, in a very perfect condition, though now turned on its back and used as a cistern. The forms of the hieroglyphs engraved upon it seem to show that it belongs to the Ptolemaic period. The sculptures with which the interior is adorned are in an excellent state of preservation; so also is the inscription, in thirty-seven

long lines of hieroglyphs, on the left hand outer side of the shrine; that on the right hand side, however, has been much defaced. I took a squeeze of the inscription on the left hand side, but it was unfortunately destroyed by a storm of rain. The old Egyptian name of *Rhinokoloura* appears to occur in it under the form of "the city of waters," the temple to which the *naos* belonged being called *Bes-am-t*. I hope that means will be found for transporting the monument to the Bulaq Museum.

At the eastern foot of the *tel* on which El-'Arish stands, the remains of a house have just been found buried deep in the sand. It is built of well-cut blocks of stone. Six chambers have, as yet, been excavated, besides an arched vault, the walls of which were once covered with plaster. At the north-west corner of the portion at present excavated is a niche large enough to contain the life-size statue of a man, and protected by a roof in the shape of a shell. Niches, sometimes square, sometimes rectangular in form, and made to represent an Egyptian pylon, occur in all the chambers; and, in the room at the north-east end of the building, two Maltese crosses are sculptured in relief on the two extremities of the lintel of one of them. No objects have hitherto been discovered in the building, except a terra-cotta bowl of the early Coptic period, a Roman lamp, and two fragments of Roman glass. It is evident that the house must have belonged to a Roman functionary, but the crosses show that the functionary was a Christian. They have caused the building to be known as the *keniseh*, or church, among the natives. It is not likely, however, to remain much longer in existence, for it is situated on private property, and the owner has carried on his excavations in the hope of finding treasure. As this hope has been disappointed, he is likely to sell the stones of which the walls are constructed for building material.

I was told that similar ruins exist at Berdowil, three hours distant from El-'Arish, to which large stones have been brought from there. Berdowil must be the Bardowal of the map attached to Murray's *Handbook for Egypt*, where the Sirbonian Lake is called "Sabakat Bardowal," by which, I suppose, *Sebkhat Berdowil*, "the Salt-lake of Berdowil," is meant.

Want of time prevented us from following in Mr. Greville Chester's footsteps, and travelling to Pelusium by "the way of the Philistines," along the ancient high-road which ran between the sea and the Sirbonian Lake. This was unfortunate, as I learned from the Beduin that ruins similar to those at Pelusium exist at two places on the sea coast, one called *Felissiyah* and the other *Qes*. The ruins at *Qes* were stated to be on a hill, and to include "large stones." *Qes* was further stated to be 1½ days' journey (about thirty-five miles) east of Farama or Pelusium and two days' west of El-'Arish, lying at a distance of one day's journey (or nine hours on camel-back) to the north of the *Bir el-'Abd*, where we passed a night. In situation, as well as in name, it thus corresponds exactly with the Mount Kasios of antiquity, and I have little hesitation in identifying the ruins of which I heard with those of the famous temple of the Phœnician Zeus which once stood upon it. *Felissiyah* was described as lying between *Qes* and El-'Arish, at a distance of twenty-five hours from Pelusium, and therefore nearer to El-'Arish than to *Qes*. The name must be an Arabic adaptation of Pelusium, which has been transferred from its proper locality to the ruins of a neighbouring city.

Pelusium itself is now known as Farama, the *Pe-Romi*, or "Roman" city of the Copts. It lies five hours (or thirteen miles) to the north-west of Qatiyeh, the nearest point from which drinking water can be obtained. Midway be-

tween Qatiyeh and Farama is an oasis, whose palms are being slowly swallowed up by the encroaching sand, and which is known as *Romaneh*—an indication that ancient remains are buried there. At *Romaneh* the road to the sea-coast bifurcates, one path leading westward to Farama, and the other eastward to a desolate sand-hill, called *Hemdiyeh*. Here I observed marble columns of the Roman age; and, when too late, I was told by a Beduin that "many written stones" also existed there. I hope, therefore, that M. Naville or Mr. Griffith will manage to pay the place a visit before they leave Egypt this spring.

Farama, or Pelusium, is the finest site for the excavator that I have ever seen. It is absolutely untouched; not a Beduin even lives within fifteen miles of it, and the Roman pottery and glass with which the mounds are covered have not been disturbed for centuries. The mounds are of very great size, and of oblong shape. Towards the western end is the rectangular enclosure of a temple, nearly as large as that of Luxor. The enclosure, which is composed of burnt brick, is complete on all sides; and the immense masses of *débris* which are heaped up within it must conceal the remains of a temple at once more extensive and more entire than those of the temple of Bubastis. Still further to the west are the granite columns of an old Egyptian shrine, which does not seem to have had any connexion with the great temple, while to the east are the prostrate columns of another temple of Roman age. The ancient harbour is very distinctly marked on the north-eastern side of the enclosure of the great temple, while to the south-east of Farama itself is another mound, the *Tel el-Hirr*, which is shown by the remains of which it is composed to have once been a Roman fortress. The Egypt Exploration Fund could not undertake any work more promising than the excavation of Farama. There is no difficulty in approaching the mounds at any time during the winter, as camel-tracks run across the mud-flats by which they are surrounded, and there is excellent camping-ground on their northern side. Workmen could be brought from Port Said, and drinking water from Qatiyeh.

Northward of Farama lies the *Qala' el-Tineh* or "Mud-Castle," built on a small island formed by driving stakes of palm-wood into the mud. We had a tedious tramp of two hours across the mud from Farama in order to reach it, but I found nothing there except comparatively modern Arab work. It is obvious, therefore, that the name has nothing to do, as has been usually supposed, either with Pelusium or with Sin, the Old Testament title of Pelusium, but owes its existence to the "fortress built in the mud" beyond Farama about three centuries ago. The Arabic name of the ruins of Pelusium has always been Farama.

Since my arrival in Cairo I have learned that about 200 cuneiform tablets have been offered for sale here, which are said to have come from *Tel el-Amarna*. Some have been bought by the Bulaq Museum, but the larger number have been purchased by Danninos Pasha. I have not seen a specimen of them, and cannot, therefore, say to what age or class of cuneiform writing they belong. If they really have been discovered in Upper Egypt, their interest will be great.

The only new inscription I came across in Jerusalem was one recently disinterred within the Haram, on the northern side of the well at the north-west angle of the mosque of El-Aksa. This is on a rectangular block of marble, and consists of the Greek name or word *Γυναικίου*.

I may notice, however, that Mr. Schick has just published a valuable monograph on the "Beit el Makdas oder Der alte Tempelplatz zu Jerusalem." His position has given him un-

rivalled opportunities of studying the topography and architectural details of the Haram; and for the first time we have a minute description of the ground once occupied by the Jewish temple as well as of the buildings that now stand upon it. His description of the water-supply will be found particularly interesting.

A. H. SAYCE.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE Royal Scottish Academy has made an excellent choice in the election of Mr. Robert Alexander—undoubtedly the foremost of Scottish animal painters—as a full member, in room of the late Mr. J. M. Barclay. Mr. Alexander is a native of Ayrshire, and he studied at Kilmarnock and in Glasgow under Dudgeon—a well-known scene-painter. Since 1868 he has contributed liberally to the exhibitions of the Scottish Academy, of which he was elected an associate in 1878.

THE Japanese "craze," or Japanese "rage," is to be ministered to yet further. In addition to the Japanese things at the Fine Art Society's, to the Japanese things at the Museum, and the exhibition illustrative of the history of engraving in Japan, which the Burlington Club opens this week, the Messrs. Dowdeswells are now making ready for a show of Mr. Menpes's personal record of the Japan of our day as he saw it only last year. The paintings, water-colour drawings, and etchings which are the result of his experience, and, perhaps, we may say, of his native sympathy with Japanese work, will be displayed at the Dowdeswells' with costly and fitting surroundings of his choice. Hence these preparations for what must be a somewhat unique show.

THE *Magazine of Art* for March will open with the first of a series of articles on "The Language of Line," by Mr. Walter Crane, dealing with the full power and significance "of Outline," and accompanied with illustrations by the author. Sir James Linton makes an appeal for the adequate representation of water-colour in the national collection in Trafalgar Square. The number will contain Mr. G. F. Watts's red chalk study after his "Love and Death," which he has just presented to the Whitworth Committee at Manchester. An article on the "City Art Gallery of Manchester" is illustrated with a photogravure of Mr. Luke Fildes' "Venetians," and with wood engravings after Mr. Burne-Jones's "Sibylla Delphica," Mr. Ford Madox Brown's "Work," &c. In the "Art Notes" the method of the Royal Academy elections is elucidated by the publication of the secret figures as voted at the recent elections.

WE have received the prospectus, with specimen plates, of a valuable contribution to the study of ancient art, which is to be published by the Verlagsantalt für Kunst und Wissenschaft, at Munich, under the general editorship of Prof. Heinrich Brunn. The work is entitled *Denkmäler Griechischer und Römischer Sculptur in historischer Anordnung*; and it will consist of about eighty parts, each containing five permanent phototypes, with accompanying text (in German only), by Prof. Brunn. The size is large folio, and the plates measure sixteen inches by twelve. It is intended that the parts shall appear at intervals of not more than four weeks. The price of each part is £1. but they cannot be obtained separately. The English publishers are Messrs. Asher & Co., of Bedford Street, Covent Garden. The subjects chosen for illustration in the first part are: (1) archaic Apollo from Tenea, at Munich; (2) archaic bronze head—both in profile and in full face—found on the Acropolis, and now at Athens; (3) relief of Aesculapius, found at

Epidaurus, and now at Athens; (4) sleeping satyr, or Barberini Faun, at Munich; (5) two heads of a satyr, in marble and bronze, both at Munich. A scale in centimeters is marked on each photograph.

A GENERAL meeting of the Hellenic Society will be held at 22 Albemarle Street, on Thursday, February 23, at 5 p.m. Mr. H. H. Statham will read a paper on "Greek Architectural Mouldings," and Mr. L. R. Farnell one on "A Visit to some Museums of Northern Europe."

THE exhibitions to open next week include the collection of prints and books illustrating the history of engraving in Japan, at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, in Savile Row—to be seen only on the introduction of a member; and a collection of water-colour drawings at Messrs. Thomas Agnew & Sons', in Old Bond Street.

THE next examination for certificates and diplomas of the London Institute for the Advancement of Plain Needlework will be held at St. Michael's Schools, Ebury Square, Pimlico, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, March 24. Those who desire to obtain further information are requested to apply to the Secretary, 36, Balcombe Street, Dorset Square, N.W., and to enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

THE memorial to the late Duke of Buccleuch, which has been erected, at a cost of over £6,000, at the west front of St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, was last week unveiled, and handed over to the city by the Earl of Stair. The general design of the monument is due to Dr. Rowland Anderson, the architect of the new university buildings; the bronze figure of the duke, standing draped in the robes of the Garter, is by Mr. J. B. Boehm; and the bas-reliefs of scenes from the life of the nobleman and the history of his house have been entrusted to local sculptors—Messrs. Clark Stanton, D. W. Stevenson, Stuart Burnett, W. G. Stevenson, and W. B. Rhind. The extreme elaboration and delicacy of the decorations of the pedestal seem hardly in keeping with the breadth and comparative simplicity of the fine statue which surmounts it.

#### MUSIC.

##### RECENT CONCERTS.

THE musical season is beginning in earnest. The Crystal Palace Concerts recommenced last Saturday, when that excellent violinist, Pan Franz Ondricek performed the Concerto in A (Op. 53) of Dvorak, which he produced at a Philharmonic Concert in 1886. The programme also included Mozart's E-flat Symphony, Berlioz's orchestral arrangement of Weber's "Invitation," and Wagner's "Faust" Overture.

Herr Joachim made his first appearance at the Popular Concerts on Monday evening. To see and hear the great violinist is one thing; to write about him quite another. One can find nothing new to say—"He was received as usual with enthusiasm, and his playing was as fine as ever," is the tale which we have had to tell for many seasons; and we hope to be able to say the same for many seasons to come. Herr Joachim was leader in Mendelssohn's Octet in E-flat, and he was admirably supported by Messrs. Ries, Burnett, Wiener, Hollander, Gibson, Howell, and Piatti. As solo, he gave an Adagio and Allegro from Bach's Sonata in C major, and he played by way of encore the "Siciliano" from the same master's first Suite. Mr. Max Pauer, the pianist of the evening, was heard to great advantage in Schumann's "Toccata" (Op. 7). The technical difficulties of this piece are great, but Mr. Pauer is master of

the key-board. There was, however, something more than good technique: his reading of the music showed taste and judgment. He pleased us less in his encore, No. 4 of Schumann's "Novelletten." Mrs. Henschel was the vocalist and Mr. Henschel the accompanist, and with two songs of Schubert and Mr. Henschel's characteristic "Adieux de l'Hotesse Arabe" they obtained much success. The programme concluded with Haydn's Quartet in E-flat (Op. 64, No. 2).

Mr. Henschel gave a most interesting concert (No. 13) on Wednesday afternoon. The programme commenced with the overture to "St. Paul," after which came the new Concerto in A minor for violin and violoncello by Brahms (MS.). This work was produced at Cologne on October 18 last, under the direction of the composer. The Concerto has the usual three movements, and only takes half an hour in performance. After a short introduction, consisting principally of cadenza-like passages for the two solo instruments, the orchestra gives out the bold principal theme of the Allegro. It is impossible for us, after a first hearing, to give a detailed account of this elaborate movement. Though clear in form, it is so full of important subject-matter and ingenious developments that at first one can only speak of the general effect. It seems to show the composer at his best. The parts for the solo instruments are exceedingly difficult; but one does not at all feel that Brahms made technical difficulty an aim. The Andante in D major, in simple aria form, is a gem, from first note to last. It possesses both dignity and tenderness; and what makes the music so satisfactory is the complete absence of any straining after effect, and the mastery which the composer has gained over his mood. The Finale is an animated movement, the themes are interesting and in excellent contrast; but we feel disposed to rank it in merit—as it is in order—last. The Concerto was splendidly interpreted by Herren Joachim and Hausmann, and well received. Herr Joachim played as solos three pieces from Schumann's Pianoforte Duets (Op. 85), which should have been announced as transcriptions. They are most effective. Mr. Henschel accompanied them to perfection on the pianoforte, and no doubt the applause was almost as much for him as for Herr Joachim. Herr Hausmann gave a most artistic rendering of Max Bruch's "Kol Nidrei," a solo often played by Signor Piatti at the Popular Concerts. It was, of course, given on this occasion with orchestral accompaniment, and was all the more effective. Space compels us to notice very briefly a Symphony in C of Haydn's, which we do not remember to have heard before. It is full of tuneful melody, clever workmanship, and delightful orchestration. It is among the master's late works, and in more than one place reminds one of Beethoven. The hall was well filled, but with so attractive a programme one would have expected to find every seat occupied.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

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